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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'SINISTER INTENT' SEEN IN CALL FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

SK220245 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Mar 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Nuclear-free Zone Ploy"]

[Text] Communist North Korea's ruling Workers Party and the Japan Socialist Party recently issued a joint declaration calling for the creation of a nuclear-free, peace zone in Northeast Asia. The declaration is said to be the outcome of talks held in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang when a delegation of the Japanese socialists led by party chairman Ichio Asukata visited there. In a followup action, a socialist legislator brought up the matter Friday at a committee session of the Japanese parliament and asked for the view of the Tokyo government.

We fully agree with the view expressed in reply by Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito, who rejected the idea of a Northeast Asia nuclear-free zone as unrealistic and aptly pointed out that mutual trust among the nations concerned must first be established before such an idea can be realized. It is indeed an illusion to talk about mutual disarmament among countries which totally lack confidence in each other as between South and North Korea at present. We cannot but conclude that the latest antinuclear proposal is nothing but a propaganda ploy designed by the North Korean Communists as part of its grand scheme to undermine the security of this republic as well as that of Japan.

Such a sinister intent is well reflected in the contents of the declaration. Besides proposing a total ban on the testing, manufacture, possession, deployment or use of any nuclear weapon in the Korean Peninsula, Japan and adjacent seas, it calls for the withdrawal of not only all nuclear weapons but also foreign military bases and troops from Northeast Asia and for the dissolution of "military blocs" or alliances. These demands are clearly directed against the presence of U.S. forces both in this republic and Japan that constitute the essential deterrent to any communist attempt to disrupt peace in the region.

According to Pyongyang's claim, the proposed creation of a nuclear-free zone is aimed at defusing the military tension which it says is rising dangerously in Northeast Asia. Then, who is really responsible for the tension? The

answer is clear to everybody. It is an indisputable fact, backed up by authoritative intelligence analyses including those of the U.S. Department of Defense, that the North Korean regime has been constantly building up its military strength with a professed aim of helping to "liberate" the southern half of the Korean Peninsula and bring it into the communist fold.

The most effective deterrent that keeps it from unleashing a military adventure against the south is the presence of the American forces in and near this country that are capable of nuclear retaliation. Once the formidable obstacle is removed, the radicals in the North believe, it would be easy to conquer Seoul. Thus, they took advantage of the visit of the Japanese Socialists to try to apply joint pressure for American withdrawals. It is absurd that North Korea, which has failed to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, talks about a nonnuclear zone.

It does not also make sense that the declaration calls for removal of nuclear arms from the Korean Peninsula and Japan only while ignoring the presence of those weapons in nearby China and Siberia. It is widely known that the ominously fast-growing Soviet forces in East Asia have a large capability for nuclear attack. No nuclear-free zone would be effective without removing Soviet and Chinese nuclear arms from the region.

Instead of engrossing itself in a futile propaganda ploy, North Korea is urged once again to seek reduction of tension and improved relations with the South through bilateral dialogue as proposed by Seoul.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

LETTER TO S. KOREA FROM FORMER S. KOREAN POLITICIANS

SK240625 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Letter from Consultative Council of former South Korean politicians in the North for the promotion of peaceful reunification to political parties, groupings and public figures in South Korea in connection with the National Assembly election--read by announcer]

[Text] Figures of political parties, groupings and various social circles and our intimate friends and colleagues, we have heard that the National Assembly election will be held soon in South Korea. Although it is usual that people regard with expectation an event in which they exercise their sovereignty as felicitous, we harbor the feeling of disillusionment and lamentation about the election in South Korea.

The South Korean rulers are advertising the "election" as one to be the first clean "election" in history reflecting the will of the people, attaching to it the label of "a fair election" and "democracy." However, we cannot sympathize and agree with this. We South Korean figures in the North, while carrying out political activities in South Korea for a long time, participated in parliamentary elections and won these elections. Despite the squandering of national funds to bewitch the people, thus creating an overheated atmosphere in election campaigns, no national assembly has existed in South Korea for the people. No national assemblymen have emerged to represent the people's desire. Without exception, the elections of successive national assemblymen have been formal acts designed to justify U.S. colonial rule by reorganizing dictatorial power by fabricating the people's desire through the use of government authority. It is obvious that, in circumstances in which the United States remains unchanged as ever, in which the systems in the same one as that existed before and in which the dictator is engaged in a fascist suppressive ruling, far surpassing his predecessors, we can never expect a fair election and the emergence of national assembly which represents the people's desire.

Conducting an election in a political climate that we see today is meaningless. The present Chon Tu-hwan system is a thoroughgoing anti-democratic and anti-popular fascist system. The aim of the Chon Tu-hwan faction, since its

inception, is to thwart the spirit of democratization, which has rapidly increased in South Korea following the 26 October incident, and to hinder a pan-national democratic movement. The aim of his usurpation of power is to reorganize the yusin system in compliance with U.S. colonial policy by rallying the remaining forces of yusin and to consolidate this system.

Is any further explanation needed to prove that the Chon Tu-hwan system has come to existence like a poisonous mushroom on the graveyard of fellow countrymen--at the sacrifice of the disastrous Kwangju incident in which more than 2,000 people were killed and more than 10,000 were injured and that it has arrogantly emerged on a barren land of democracy and civil rights after eliminating all democratic parties and organizations, democratic figures, including Kim Tae-chung, government officials, religious figures and journalists. Regimes have been historically replaced in South Korea to meet U.S. interests, thus accompanying the replacement of stooges. However, we have not imagined that the butcher of the people, the Chon Tu-hwan faction, which, borrowing swords from foreign forces, has slaughtered our fellow countrymen and stained the national territory with the blood of compatriots, thus filling the entire country with their rancor, has headed the dictatorial regime.

Any election is meaningless under the present political system in South Korea where the ruler has prevented the man who deserves to seize power from doing so and tyrannically slaughtered the people by dominating over them.

Moreover, to hold an "election" while staging the largest war exercise ever in history day and night with the mobilization of a huge military force is an anti-democratic violent act making a mockery of the people and threatening the people, which was unparalleled even in the history of successive dark "elections" in South Korea.

Under this condition, even if the Chon Tu-hwan group paints the forthcoming "election" in the colour of "democracy" and "the will of the people," what is the use of that?

It is as plain as noonday that a landslide victory of the candidates of the "Democratic Justice Party," the private political party of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, will be faked up in the "national assembly election" on March 25 just as the election of traitor Chon Tu-hwan was fabricated in the "presidential election" on February 25.

Indeed, the "national assembly election" in South Korea involves too filthy swindles to be called on "election" and it is too thick in the anti-national character to be called politics.

It makes our hearts hurt even to observe the turbulent political climate in South Korea from afar. What intense pains would our former friends and comrades in the South feel as they undergo directly such a reality in the future.

All the political parties, groupings and figures and former friends and comrades in South Korea, we think if an election is to be held in South Korea, it should be worthy of election, and the ruler should be a politician capable of wisely ruling the people.

We South Koreans in the North think that there are still renowned figures who are qualified to become the president and national assemblymen, other than such a group as the Chon Tu-hwan clique and the hooligans of the Democratic Justice Party who are totally strangers to us and beneath our notice. It is urgent in South Korea now to rectify the present fascist, nation-splitting political climate depending on foreign forces, instead of holding a useless election. Our old friends and comrades and figures from all walks of life, if you do not want to become waiting maids of the ring of the Democratic Justice Party, you should oppose and reject the fraudulent national assembly election which is aimed at legalizing the fascist rule. Fascism and democracy cannot coexist in South Korea. Fascism keeps subjugation and division and democracy leads to independence and reunification. As long as there is the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship in South Korea, a clean election cannot be achieved, democracy will not be realized and national sovereignty and the nation's peaceful reunification cannot be attained.

Such administrative policies as settlement of democracy, construction of welfare society, freeing from three sufferings and so forth, which have been advocated by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, are the deceptive measures only for exhibition, instead of actual execution.

If they were not deceptive measures, the Chon Tu-hwan clique would not have committed an atrocity of blocking democracy, would not have slaughtered the citizens of Kwangju and committed a brigandish act of usurping power and would not have intruded into the Seoul University and bestially oppressed the students.

The human butcher cannot be a good ruler just as a jackal cannot be a sheep.

All the political parties, groupings and public figures of South Korea should refrain from a short-sighted stance of obeying and conspiring with despotism, making it fait accompli, and rise up against the fascist "military government" rule from a macroscopic stand of loving the country and the nation even if they have to go through unspeakable hardships.

You should not forget the imprisoned figures although you are not in their situation. You should not ignore the political parties which existed before and are dissolved today even if the work to form new political parties is continuing.

The public figures and our colleagues in South Korea should actively fight for the release of illegally arrested Mr. Kim Tae-chung and other political prisoners, conscientious prisoners, the reinstatement of those politicians whose political activity is sealed up and the rehabilitation of those democratic, political parties and organisations which were forcibly dissolved.

The way to become the masters of sovereignty both in name and reality in South Korea is to eliminate the current South Korean military fascist dictatorship by minor rulers and to organize a new democratic confederal government participated in by all the political parties, groupings and public figures.

Convinced that the democratic, civil rights are guaranteed, the stability of the people's living is ensured and the peaceful reunification of the country is promised in the establishment of a genuine democratic confederal government, we earnestly appeal to you to rise up as one in the sacred war for democracy and national salvation to overthrow the military fascist dictatorship of the Chon Tu-hwan group and set up a democratic confederal government.

Now is the time for us to correctly try the United States for victimizing the nation with 5,000-year history in South Korea and to judge its footsteps. The illusion as to United States and worship of it for a long period have kept the nation bisected indefinitely, bringing a colonial South Korea and repeating the change of dictatorial "regimes." The United States patronized traitor Syngman Rhee in the 1940's and 1950's in South Korea and incited him to assassinate Kim Ku who called for negotiations between the North and South. It incited him to destroy the progressive party which advocated peaceful reunification and to assassinate Cho Pong-am who gained public favor as the presidential candidate.

Bringing traitor Pak Chong-hui in the forefront in the 1960's and 1970's, the United States destroyed the social people's party and the Democratic Independence Party which called for a democratic unified country based on the line for national independence. It imprisoned and slaughtered such figures as Choe Paek-kun, Cho Yong-su, Choe Kun-u and Yi Hun-ku and brought about the incident of abducting the prominent democratic figure Kim Tae-chung.

In the 1980's, the United States, instigating the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans, perpetrated the Kwangju massacre, dissolved the National Assembly and all political parties and eliminated all the former politicians. It is massively arresting, imprisoning and slaughtering the patriotic figures and students who call for democracy and the nation's reunification.

Historic facts prove that the United States is the source of the never-to-be-forgotten grudges of the nation and a cancer to our national reunification.

If our fellow countrymen are to settle these grudges and remove this cancer, the United States must be opposed and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops be demanded in South Korea.

The public figures and our colleagues in South Korea should determinedly embark upon the road of national salvation against imperialism for the day when they will enjoy the position of an independent nation in our country free from foreign forces and foreign interference in its internal affairs.

The fatherland's reunification should no longer remain in our hearts merely as desire. The great leader President Kim Il-song, the peerless patriot and sun of the nation, put forward a new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea in coalition between the North and the South, mutually recognizing the ideologies and systems between the North and South.

We the former South Koreans in the North are firmly convinced that this proposal is a most fair and aboveboard and feasible way of reunification ever seen in the history of national division. The proposal for founding the federal state, which is good for the North and the South and beneficial to the neighboring countries, urgently requires the grand unity of our nation.

Why should our people, who cannot live without reunification, be antagonistic, hostile and confronted against each other?

Anticommunism is a road to division and alliance with communism is a road to reunification.

We former South Korean politicians in the North, while striving to achieve peaceful reunification hand in hand with the communists in the North for 30 years after we came over to the North for patriotism and alliance with communism, have keenly felt through our experience that the nationalists in the South and the communists in the North can well collaborate and unite with each other. The fact that Mr Kim Kyu-sik, former speaker of the Legislative Assembly who pursued an anticommunist pro-U.S. line; Mr An Chae-hong, former National Assemblyman and civil governor; Mr O Ha-yong, Christian pastor; Choe Tong-o and Yun Ki-sop of the National Independence League; Cho Wan-ku of the Korea Independence Party; and Yu Tong-yol, former member of the New Progressive Party have all been awarded the lofty titles of patriot in the North clearly displays the unselfish stance of the communists of the North calling for national unity.

We earnestly urge all the nationalists, political parties, groupings and public figures of South Korea to cast away all prejudices against the communists of the North and take the road of alliance with communism and national salvation, transcending the differences in idea and ideology, grouping and political view, system and religion.

We send this letter to you with some sorrow. However, we are convinced that when vigorously striving to achieve the cause of reunification, while you, our old friends and comrades, strive to achieve democracy and reunification, a genuine democratic election can be conducted, a democratic regime can be established in South Korea and the dawn of reunification will be bright.

We sincerely hope to meet with each other at the glorious plaza of reunification cherishing the pride that we have lived for justice and that we have contributed to the cause of national salvation.

22 March 1981

Consultative Council of the former South Korean Politicians for the
Promotion of the Peaceful Reunification
Pyongyang

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOVIET MEDIA CALL SOUTH KOREAN ELECTIONS 'FARCE'

SK281558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow March 27 (KCNA)--Soviet mass media published articles exposing the "National Assembly election" farce in South Korea.

In an article titled "Election Under the Automatic Rifle Muzzle," IZVESTIYA March 25 says that the major districts of Seoul and other cities of South Korea were placed under the control of reinforced police patrol units, special army units were brought into industrial centres of South Korea and secret police surrounded "polling stations."

Earlier, the March 24 issue of the paper pointed out that on the eve of the "National Assembly election" in South Korea the police of the Seoul "regime" was highly alerted for suppression.

TRUD March 26 says that the "National Assembly election" in South Korea was held in an atmosphere of suppression.

TASS March 26 notes that in the South Korean "National Assembly election" which was held in an atmosphere of police suppression, those put up by the Seoul dictator Chon Tu-hwan won "victory" as expected.

Before the "election," the authorities expelled by force from the political arena more than 800 public figures who might be rivals of the servants of the ruling clique and banned all actions criticizing the military authorities.

On the very day of the "election," the reinforced police was placed on an "emergency alert" in the streets of South Korean cities to suppress the possible explosion of protest.

Obviously, the large-scale U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise "team spirit-81" was organised to coincide with the "election."

During the exercise, U.S. military personnel were extensively hurled into the South of the Korean Peninsula from the Pacific bases. According to observers, this "demonstration of strength" is designed to blackmail the South Korean people and prove that Washington is supporting the repressive military clique which is responsible for its bloody arrest and slaughter of tens of thousands of patriots.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' SCORES SOUTH KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION

SK280352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 28 (KCNA)--South Korea was a scene of another fraud dubbed "national assembly election" on March 25, according to a report.

It was a burlesque in which traitor Chon Tu-hwan sought to regulate and reinforce the fascist ruling system for a long-term office of his group after he grabbed the "presidential" chair.

The "election" was an utterly meaningless one; it was nothing but a farce for forms sake intended to fake up the "return" of the hirelings of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and grab his "power" robbery in the veil of "peoples will."

After wresting power with sword-brandishing, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang elbowed out of the theatre of activities all its political foes and opposition forces which were obstacles to its long-term office.

So, it was, in fact, only the confidants of traitor Chon Tu-hwan who had the field to themselves in the "election."

It was not an election. It could not but be an unseemly drama for justifying their military fascist dictatorship and long-term office.

The Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans kicked up quite a row, declaring that they would make it a "fair election," in an effort to conceal, if but a little, the ugly background of their drama for fascist "power" usurpation and evade the denunciation of public opinion.

But the hypocrisy of this propaganda was dragged into the light of day during the "canvassing" and in the course of the "election."

The fascist gangsters created a terror atmosphere with the threat that the "election offenders" would be "strictly controlled." And they watched and suppressed the people opposed to them and, on the threshold of the "election," launched into a repressive campaign after ordering an "emergency alert" all over South Korea.

Under the pretext of removing "seditious forces," they "prosecuted" and searched the former leading members of the Unified Socialist Party of South Korea and committed the outrage of walking off without warrants candidates of the "Nationalist Party" and other parties.

By making the "government"-controlled "central election administration committee" give "an authentic explanation" that the political parties cannot have their chiefs in Up, sub-county, Ki and Dong, the fascist gang tied down the smaller parties and committed all despicable acts with the mobilisation of their puppet administrative machines.

Upset by the indifference and rejection by the people, the military fascist clique left no measure untried to drag them out to the "booths" by force on the day of "election."

All these facts prove that the "election" staged by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique was the dirtiest election by violence, a fraudulent election, and degraded election by the power of money and a political farce named "election."

The criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan group to stay in power long by violence and swindle against the will of the people can never be tolerated.

No matter how hard the Chon Tu-hwan group may try to put a veil of "legality" on the fascist "regime," the South Korean people will not recognize it but will topple it and realise their democratic desire.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'MINJU CHOSON' CRITICIZES SOUTH KOREAN ELECTIONS

SK301014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON March 29 in a signed commentary brands the "national assembly election" held by the South Korean military fascist clique by force as a political burlesque of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to readjust and reinforce the fascist ruling system with riffraffs of the "Democratic Justice Party," his private political party.

The "election" farce of the military fascist clique was a burlesque of repression and swindle without precedent in history, which raised the curtain with fraudulent voting and dropped it with a deceptive announcement through jugglery in ballot counting, says the commentary.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique totally deprived the people of freedom of expression and freedom of action by various fascist laws, the commentary says:

The military fascist clique indiscriminately arrested and suppressed those who rejected the "election," threatening that it would "strictly control election offenders," and proclaimed an "emergency alert" throughout South Korea on the threshold of the "election" to start wholesale suppression.

Unable to secure votes needed for their burlesque with the bayonet alone, the puppets forced voters to "support" riffraffs of the "Democratic Justice Party," offering even such trifles as soap and towels to them, and employed all despicable tricks to drive people to the polling stations.

Repression and swindle took place at the polling stations on the very day of "voting."

The puppets mobilized all forces, puppet police, prosecution and intelligence, to drag voters to the polling stations, afraid that they should not turn out, and forcibly carried those who refused to go to the polling stations even by puppet military trucks, puppet military boats, buses and street cleaning cars under the name of "service."

To say nothing of representatives of workers and peasants, a majority of the population of South Korea, those who desire democracy and national reunification were strictly prevented from running as "candidates." Only faithful hirelings picked up by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan were allowed to be nominated as "candidates" to play a monodrama. Such "election" cannot be a genuine election.

This notwithstanding, the military fascist clique is distorting the fact as if a "fair election" were held. This is an intolerable mockery of and insult to the South Korean people who demand the resignation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and have unanimously rejected the puppet "national assembly election."

The South Korean people declared totally null and void the result of the "March 25 general election" announced by the military fascist clique.

The South Korean people will throw into fire the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" through a nationwide struggle and establish a democratic government striving for democracy and reunification, stresses the commentary in conclusion.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'PEOPLE'S DAILY' NOTES ACTIVITIES FOR KOREA'S REUNIFICATION

SK280835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 28 (KCNA)--The Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY March 26 carried an article titled "Broad International Activities Supporting Korean Reunification," according to a report from Beijing.

Recalling that world conferences for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea were held in Brussels and Tokyo until now, the paper says: After these conferences the international activities supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea have been conducted on a broader scale in every part of the world.

The paper notes:

International meetings were held many times, besides mass meetings and international signature campaigns.

The international conference for supporting Korea's reunification held in Luxembourg in May, 1980, was attended by members of parliaments, public figures and personages of all circles from Britain, West Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Greece and Turkey.

The conference adopted an appeal expressing active support to the three principles put forward by President Kim Il-song to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Belgrade in January this year was attended by delegates of over 20 countries. It adopted a resolution supporting the new proposal for reunifying the country peacefully and founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song and calling upon the peoples of all countries who love peace to support this proposal and make common efforts to realise the just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' CITES 'RADIO MOSCOW' DENOUNCING 'TEAM SPIRIT-81'

SK131524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 13 (KCNA)--Radio Moscow on March 9 denounced the "Team Spirit-81" joint military exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique.

The radio said:

Though the Seoul "regime" and the U.S. Defense Department announced that the joint operational exercise was aimed to guarantee the so-called "security" of South Korea, it is clear that the large-scale "Team Spirit-81" military exercise is of provocative character.

Time irrefutably showed that an attempt of the United States and South Korea to justify their war preparations with the sophism about the "threat of southward invasion" is futile.

Many foreign observers point out that the "Team Spirit-81" military rehearsal substantiates a decision made at the Reagan-Chon Tu-hwan "talks" to further strengthen the U.S.-South Korea "military alliance."

Washington revoked its widely advertised plan to cut the U.S. military personnel in South Korea. On the contrary, the U.S. Defense Department is leading the situation in the direction of expanding its influence in this region.

Some time ago, a plan was made public to reequip the U.S. occupationist troops in South Korea with latest combat materiel.

At the same time, U.S. military aid to the Seoul "regime" is increasing.

It is not difficult to understand that the U.S. Defense Department tries to make the most of South Korea as its strategic military base and a ground for its provocative military rehearsals and mobile exercises in Asia. It is also evident that the "Team Spirit-81" military game the U.S. Defense Department and its Seoul stooges started to make a show of strength will inevitably result in heightening tension in Asia. This naturally is arousing uneasiness and denunciation among the broad public circles of the world.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'MINJU CHOSON' DENOUNCES ELECTIONS IN SOUTH

SK141055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON March 13 carried a signed article titled "South Korean People Will Never Pardon Fascist Dictator" concerning the fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan seized again the puppet presidential seat on February 25 through a marionette show called "election" by the "electoral college" formed with his confidants.

The article condemns this as an unpardonable challenge to the South. Korean people who had struggled against the military fascist dictatorial system and for democracy in society and an intolerable insult to the entire Koreans overseas and the world progressive people who had strongly demanded the immediate resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

As for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, he is a heinous enemy of the nation who deserves a stern judgment by the people, far from being qualified for "president," the article says, and goes on: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a ferocious murderer and butcher of the nation whose hands are stained with the blood of fellow countrymen.

His brutality and ogreish nature were dragged into the light of day in the massacre in Kwangju. After the Kwangju massacre, he staged the second and the third Kwangju slaughter operations against fellow countrymen under the pretext of "cleanup of social evils," "restoration of democratic order" and so on, arresting and imprisoning at random people and democrats who call for democracy and national reunification and imposing penalties upon them by fabricating various charges.

Ranting that "there can be only confrontation with the North and on one should think of peaceful unification," traitor Chon Tu-hwan has doggedly opposed our most realistic and reasonable proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, pursuing the splittist policy, the article points out.

Branding traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a truculent warmaniac bent on imposing again the scourge of war upon our people, zealously following the "two Koreas" policy of the U.S. imperialists, the article says: He has ceaselessly perpetrated hostile acts against us such as armed provocation and espionage, staging large-scale exercises of "South Korea-U.S. joint operation" one after another jointly with the U.S. imperialist aggression troops.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a despicable flunkeyist traitor and human rubbish who is prolonging his days by selling off the country and the nation, fawning upon outside forces.

He entreated his new U.S. master for permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, begged him for greater "support" to the "arms buildup program" for the "modernisation" of the South Korean puppet army and solicited U.S. monopolies for a more massive hurling of "U.S. technique and capital" into South Korea.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan commits dirty treacheries without hesitation, crawling on all fours before the Japanese reactionaries.

With this despicable traitor to the nation seating himself again in the "presidential" chair at the point of the bayonet and through swindle, the South Korean people are facing greater misfortunes and disasters and dark clouds are hanging over the road of national reunification.

The South Korean people, who regard it the greatest shame of the nation that such human rubbish as traitor Chon Tu-hwan emerged out of the nation, will never pardon the heinous traitor.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOCIALIST MEDIA ON CHON'S INAUGURAL CITED

SK211043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)--Papers of socialist countries published articles denouncing the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "presidential inauguration" farce, according to reports.

The March 5 issue of the Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT in a commentary titled "Reagan Who Put Presidential Crown on Terrorist" recalled that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan penalized and slaughtered a great number of peaceful inhabitants labelling them as "suspicious elements" with the aim of seizing the "presidential" chair. It said that brought up by the United States and blind with a greed for power, Chon Tu-hwan massacred Kwangju citizens.

The United States is the very one who prepared and staged a burlesque to seat Chon Tu-hwan in the "presidential" chair, it said.

Saying everyone knows that Chon Tu-hwan is a dictator engrossed in terrorism and tyranny, the paper flayed the United States for defending him.

The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO March 4 said that while clamouring about the "threat of communism" at the so-called "presidential inauguration," the traitor Chon Tu-hwan betrayed his black-hearted intention to continue with the suppression of people and opposition forces.

Other Czechoslovak papers PRACE, LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE, SVOBODNE SLOVO and ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY also carried articles censuring the "presidential inauguration" farce of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

A recent issue of the GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND carried an article titled "Massive Arrest and Tortures in South Korea."

Pointing out that the South Korean puppet clique arrested and imprisoned many patriots and students through "enforcement of discipline," forced them with cruel tortures to seal with their thumbs "confession" prepared beforehand, the paper said: This tells how truculent the Chon Tu-hwan butchers are.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. MAGAZINE NOTES ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN SOUTH KOREA

SK231540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)--The January-February issue of the bulletin MONTHLY REVIEW OF KOREAN AFFAIRS published in the United States carried an article exposing the bankruptcy of the South Korean economy under the title "Chon Tu-hwan's Demise Appears Inevitable, as Economy Falters and Repression Heightens."

Pointing out that "Chon Tu-hwan has floundered badly" on both accounts of economy and political stability, the bulletin wrote:

1980 economic setback--the South Korean economy suffered a "negative growth" of 5.7 per cent, per capita GNP shrank by 89 dollars in one year. Agricultural production suffered the sharpest setback with a 22 per cent decline.

Noting that "a handful of financial conglomerates have risen to the monopolistic status, while the medium- and small-sized industries have continued to struggle for survival" due to the treacherous manoeuvres of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, it said that the percentage of the latter industries operating at their normal capacity has been declined by 14.4 per cent in two years.

The bulletin continued:

Chon Tu-hwan's strategy has created a debt-ridden economy that relies heavily on foreign creditors. For example, 76.1 per cent of industrial capital was financed by foreign lenders in 1980, which represented a 2.1 per cent increase from the previous year.

In fact, dependence on foreign capital has now reached a crisis proportion. As of the end of 1980, South Korea accumulated debts totalling 30,000 million dollars, and its annual payments on the principal alone exceeded 3,500 million dollars.

Faced with this frightening reality, Chon Tu-hwan has adopted measures to encourage foreign investment. It will not relieve South Korea of its excessive dependence on foreign capital.

Noting that the puppet clique's one-sided emphasis on the growth of export industries "has severely damaged those economic sectors which serve primarily domestic needs," the bulletin said it was revealed in reduction of agricultural productivity by 22 per cent in 1980 compared to 1979 amidst general rural decay.

Saying that "Pak Chong-hui-Chon Tu-hwan strategy enriches the rich and impoverishes the people," it pointed to the fact that Chon Tu-hwan has shown neither the ability nor the inclination to reformulate the strategy of economic growth.

It went on:

The growth of GNP has had minimal, beneficial effects on the masses, as financial conglomerates and foreign lenders appropriated a large share of it.

The laboring population has been grossly shortchanged, as its economic hardship intensified. This is painfully underscored by the fact that, between 1979-1980, living expenses shot up by 48.3 per cent. It is for this reason that urban working class families were in debt by an average of 1,000 dollars in 1980.

The bulletin referred to the fact that repression is a prerequisite to the Pak Chong-hui-Chon Tu-hwan developmental strategy.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'MINJU CHOSON' DEMANDS KIM TAE-CHUNG RELEASE

SK211129 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today carries a signed commentary headed "Kim Tae-chung Must Be Released" denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan clique for trying to create an impression as if the Kim Tae-chung issue were completely settled through its commutation of the death sentence passed upon him to life imprisonment.

The commentary says that this is a trick to placate public opinion at home and abroad and bury the Kim Tae-chung incident in the dark for good.

Noting that the Kim Tae-chung issue over which the world had expressed deep concern has not been settled, the commentary goes on:

The commutation of the capital penalty on Kim Tae-chung to life imprisonment was not a step taken by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan out of leniency. He was compelled to do so under the pressure of public opinion at home and abroad.

The life imprisonment inflicted upon Kim Tae-chung is a de facto death sentence aimed to remove him from the political world and destroy him in prison.

The vicious scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan clique to keep the Kim Tae-chung incident in the dark and murder him at any cost is a blatant challenge to the entire Korean people at home and abroad and the world people demanding his immediate acquittal and an unpardonable criminal act.

The Kim Tae-chung issue is not a problem confined to the lot of an individual democrat but one related to human rights and the destiny of democracy in South Korea and, furthermore, an important political problem related to national reunification.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must immediately acquit Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures and step down from "power" at once, as unanimously demanded by the people at home and abroad.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries who have vindicated and backed the human butchery of the Chon Tu-hwan group are wholly to blame for the danger now befalling the life of Kim Tae-chung, the commentary stresses:

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries cannot escape the responsibility for their conspiracy with the South Korean fascist clique in the plot to murder Kim Tae-chung. As long as Kim Tae-chung is suffering behind the bars, they cannot escape vehement denunciation of the people at home and abroad.

The sinister scheme to murder Kim Tae-chung must be immediately thwarted and he be set free unconditionally.

Our people and the world people will not tolerate the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's plot to murder Kim Tae-chung.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREA URGED TO RELEASE ARRESTED STUDENTS

SK230523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Mar (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on March 19 let loose more than 1,200 men of the puppet riot police and other suppressive forces to the campus of the Seoul University and its surroundings in a wholesale fascist crackdown on the students struggle, rounding up many of them, and committed the despicable outrage of ordering the university authorities to expel five students whom they labelled as "leaders of the meeting" on the very day.

In this connection MINJU CHOSON Sunday carried a signed commentary condemning the outrageous and high-handed brutalities of the Chon Tu-hwan clique as an unpardonable challenge to the unanimous demand and desire of the South Korean students and people and as a wanton violation of justice and democracy.

Stressing that the latest struggle of the Seoul University students against fascism and for democracy was an entirely just struggle against the military fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and for democracy in society, the signed commentary says: The bestial crackdown of the military fascist clique on the struggle of the students of the Seoul University was intended to destroy the struggle of students in its initial stage and thus prevent their anti-"government" struggle from extending still further. In this the Chon Tu-hwan clique hopes to avert its crisis and maintain its fascist rule.

However, with no suppressive atrocities can the fascist clique arrest the patriotic action of the South Korean students and people.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should not desperately try to find a way out in fascist suppression, but should unconditionally and immediately release the illegally arrested students and promptly step down from "power" as demanded by all the South Korean people.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique which resorts to fascist suppression as its means for existence will face a stern judgment by history and people.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RULINGS ON KWANGJU CASES SCORED

SK040412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] Pyongyang April 4 (KCNA)--On March 31 the Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers held at the puppet supreme court the "final hearing of an appeal" lodged by over 80 persons involved in the Kwangju popular uprising and dismissed their appeal, inflicting a capital punishment or heavy penalties upon them, as originally demanded. In this connection MINJU CHOSON today prints a signed commentary headlined "Continuation of Kwangju Massacre."

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's passing of a capital punishment or heavy penalties upon these persons is a wanton infringement upon justice and human conscience and an unpardonable challenge to the South Korean people struggling for the independent reunification of the country and for democracy.

The brutal fascist outrages of the Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers are virtually a continuation of the Kwangju massacre.

The military fascist clique's persistent penalisation of those involved in the Kwangju popular uprising is aimed at justifying its murderous atrocities in Kwangju and shifting the responsibility for the bloodbath onto them. Another vicious aim is to whip up a terror-ridden atmosphere, put down the fighting spirit of the South Korean people and thus prevent the further expansion of their anti-"government" action.

This is clearly proved by the fact that the fascist butchers inflicted penalties upon persons involved in the Kwangju popular uprising right after the anti-"government" demonstrations were held by Seoul and Songgyungwan university students.

In conclusion the commentary stresses: The Chon Tu-hwan clique must stop at once its fascist suppression of the people, repeal the illegal penalties inflicted upon democratic figures and patriotic people of various strata and set them free unconditionally and immediately.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ADMONITION TO STUDENTS--Pyongyang, 22 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on March 19 unreasonably issued "an admonition" to over 340 students of the KORYO University against their "poor school records," according to a report. This is part of the disciplinary steps taken at the South Korean colleges and universities. In 20 odd days from the end of February, the fascist clique punished or expelled from school a large number of students on various pretexts in Seoul and Kwangju. The military scoundrels are taking such disciplinary steps to bar the patriotic action of the students. [Text] [SK220900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 22 Mar 81]

POLITICAL PRISONERS' RESCUE--Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA)--The organisations of Japanese people and Korean residents under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") for rescuing Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea, such as the "National Council of Societies for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea," the "Society of Families and Compatriots for Rescuing Japan-resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea" and the "November 22 Society for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Students Illegally Arrested in South Korea" held a meeting in Tokyo some time ago and decided to launch the "Second General Action for Curbing the Execution of Death Sentence," according to a KNS report from Tokyo. The organizations will reportedly conduct brisk movements for saving political prisoners in various forms, such as meetings for general action in Tokyo and Osaka and rallies, demonstrations and street propaganda in various parts of Japan under such slogans as "Let Us Curb the Execution of the Death Sentence on Five Men--Choe Chol-kyo, Chin Tu-hyon, Paek Ok-kwang, Kang Chong-hon and Kang U-kyu," "Let Us Denounce the Application of 'Social Security Law' to So Chun-sik and Kang Chong-kon Who Have Served Out Their Prison Terms and Realize Their Release," "Let Us Realize the Release of Kim Tae-chung and All Other Political Prisoners" and "Japanese Government, Take Concrete Steps To Have Human Rights of Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea Guaranteed." [Text] [SK301045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 30 Mar 81]

KWANGJU DEFENDENTS' APPEAL REJECTED--Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on March 31 turned down an appeal lodged by over 80 persons involved in the Kwangju popular uprising to the puppet supreme court, according to a report. With this a death sentence was confirmed upon three persons including Chong Tong-yon, a student of the Chonnam University, life imprisonment upon 7 others and prison terms up to 15 years on the remaining 70 odd persons. At the first and second trials these students and personages of various strata fully argued that the prosecutions indictment was woven with fabrications and lies and strongly asserted their innocence. They collectively appealed to the "supreme court" in early February. But the military fascists imposed a capital punishment and heavy penalties upon them at the "supreme court," lending a deaf ear to the powerful protest and denunciation at home and abroad. [Text] [SK020450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 2 Apr 81]

RPR ELECTIONS--Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA)--XINHUA March 28 reported the statement issued by the spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in South Korea in denunciation of the "National Assembly election" held by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. It said: The spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on March 26 published a statement denouncing "National Assembly election" held on March 25 in South Korea. It noted that the "election to the National Assembly" engineered by the Chon Tu-hwan clique was an insult to democracy and civil rights, and was making fools of the people. It pointed out that in order to ensure the "Democratic Justice Party" from losing the election, Chon Tu-hwan declared an "emergency alert" and mobilized large number of police and secret agents for supervision and intimidation of the voters. He also resorted to such tricks as forced and fraudulent voting and ballot stuffing, the statement added. It said: The South Korean people would not recognize the "regime" and the "National Assembly" rigged up by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan on the ruins after strangulating the democratic forces and removing the political adversaries. The statement appealed to the South Korean political parties and people of various circles to unite and fight for democracy and a new life. [Text] [SK020839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 2 Apr 81]

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'THE KOREAN TIMES' LISTS NEW ASSEMBLYMEN

SK270317 [Editorial Report] Seoul THE KOREAN TIMES in English on 27 March carries on pages 4 and 5 pictures of all of the candidates elected to National Assembly seats in the 25 March elections. The following are those elected and their vote totals. DJP stands for the Democratic Justice Party; DKP, Democratic Korea Party; KNCP, Korean National Citizens Party; CRP, Civil Rights Party; DSP, Democratic Socialist Party; SD, Sin Jong-dang; AD, Anmin-dang; DFT, Democratic Farmers Party, and IND, independents:

Seoul

Chongno-Chungku

DJP: Yi Chong-chan	116,279
DKP: Kim Pan-sul	57,053

Yongsan-Mapo

DJP: Pong Tu-wan	158,603
DKP: Kim Chae-yong	62,807

Songdong

DJP: Yi Se-ki	78,990
KNCP: Cho Tok-hyon	76,397

Tongdaemun

DJP: Kwon Yong-u	138,377
DKP: Sim Hun-sop	97,668

Songbuk

DJP: Kim Chong-nae	67,728
IND: Cho Son-hyong	62,252

Tobong

DJP: Hong Song-u	104,758
KDP: Kim Tae-su	70,988

Sodaemun

DKP: Son Se-il	85,307
DJP: Yun Kil-chung	64,771

Kangso

DJP: Nam Chae-hui	72,786
KDP: Ko Pycng-hyon	58,928

Yongdungpo		
DJP:	Yi Chan-hyok	55,996
DKP:	Yi Won-pom	43,152
Kuro		
DJP:	Choe Myong-hon	84,718
DKP:	Kim Yong-o	64,469
Tongjak		
DKP:	So Chong-won	45,207
DJP:	Cho Chong-ho	44,398
Kwanak		
DJP:	Yim Chol-sun	72,044
DKP:	Han Kwang-ok	47,668
Kangnam		
DJP:	Yi Tae-sop	67,763
DSP:	Ko Chong-hun	56,041
Kangdong		
DKP:	Chong Chin-kil	44,838
DJP:	Chong Nam	44,726
Pusan		
Chungku-Tongku-Yongdo		
DJP:	Wang Sang-un	64,939
DKP:	An Kon-il	48,729
Soku		
DKP:	So Sok-chae	50,967
DJP:	Kwak Chong-chol	42,646
Pusanjin		
DJP:	Ku Yong-hyon	69,023
CRP:	Kim Chong-su	58,745
Tongnae		
DJP:	Kim Chin-chae	67,714
DKP:	Pak Kwan-yong	58,753
Nam-Haeundae		
DJP:	Yi Hung-su .	80,279
DKP:	Kim Song-mok	69,498
Puk-ku		
DJP:	Chang Song-man	Uncontested
DKP:	Sin Sang-u	Uncontested

Kyonggi

Chung-ku-namku (Inchon)	
DJP: Maeng Un-chae	83,581
DKP: Kim Un-ha	74,359
Tongku-puk-ku (Inchon)	
DJP: Kim Sok-hyon	83,584
DKP: Chong Chong-hun	50,173
Suwon-hwasong	
DJP: Yi Pyong-chik	73,862
DKP: Yu Yong-kun	56,859
Songnam-kwangju	
DJP: O Se-ung	81,093
SD: Yi Tae-yop	49,801
Uijongbu-yangju	
DJP: Hong U-chun	43,617
DKP: Kim Mun-won	27,925
Anyang-sihung	
DJP: Yun Kuk-no	81,351
DKP: Yi Sok-yong	57,444
Puchon-kimpo	
DJP: Sin Nung Son	66,358
DKP: O Hong-sok	40,611
Namyangju-yangpyong	
DJP: Kim Yong-son	72,463
KNCP: Cho Pyong-pong	19,785
Yuju-ichon	
DJP: Chong Tong-song	58,322
DKP: Cho Chong-ik	26,408
Pyongtaek-ansong	
DJP: Yi Cha-hon	63,574
DKP: Yu Chi-song	61,954
Paju-koyang	
DJP: Yi Yong-ho	57,858
DKP: Yi Yong-chun	35,834
Pochon-Kapyong	
DJP: Yi Han-tong	48,877
DKP: Hong Song-pyo	17,725

Kangwon

Chunchon-cholwon

DJP: Hong Chong-uk	64,139
KNCP: Sin Chol-kyun	40,637

Wonju-hongchon

DJP: Kim Yong-tae	83,473
DKP: Kim Pyong-yol	37,496

Tonghae-Samchok

DJP: Kim Chong-nam	64,954
DKP: Yi Kwan-hyong	52,682

Kangnung-yangyang

DJP: Yi Pom-chun	32,759
KNCP: Yi Pong-mo	32,036

Sokcho-yanggu

DJP: Chong Chae-chol	54,767
DKP: Ho Kyong-ku	19,597

Yongwol-pyongchang

DJP: Sim Myong-po	48,820
DKP: Ko Yong-ku	21,780

Chungbuk

Chongju-chongwon

DJP: Chong Chong-taek	67,108
KNCP: Yun Sok-min	47,428

Chungju-chechon

DJP: Yi Hae-won	54,947
DKP: Kim Yong-chun	49,255

Poun-okchon

DJP: Pak Yu-chae	57,509
KNCP: Yi Tong-chin	34,924

Chincheon-umsong

DJP: An Kap-chun	43,994
KNCP: Kim Wan-tae	37,845

Chungnam

Kongju-nonsan

DJP: Chong Sok-mo	74,552
KNCP: Yim Tok-kyu	38,731

Tongku (Taejon)		
DJP:	Nam Chae-tu	38,874
DKP:	Pak Wan-kyu	23,680

Ghungku (Taejon)		
DJP:	Yi Chae-hwan	44,732
DKP:	Yu In-pom	32,020

Chonan-chonwon		
DJP:	Chong Son-ho	45,396
IND:	Hwang Myong-su	42,605

Kumsan-taedok		
DJP:	Chon Yong-song	70,472
DKP:	Yu Han-yol	65,635

Puyo-sochon		
DJP:	Yi Sang-ik	54,328
DKP:	Cho Chung-yon	46,844

Chongyang-hongsong		
KNCP:	Yi Chong-song	65,676
DJP:	Choe Chang-kyu	56,604

Sosan-tangjin		
DJP:	Kim Hyon-uk	69,967
DKP:	Han Yong-su	51,376

Chonbuk

Chonju-wanju		
DJP:	Yim Pang-hyon	71,715
DKP:	Kim Tae-sik	40,173

Kunsan-okku		
DJP:	Ko Pan-nam	41,591
IND:	Kim Kil-chun	19,736

Iri-iksan		
DJP:	Mun Pyong-yang	48,948
DKP:	Pak Pyong-il	48,919

Ginan-muju		
DJP:	Hwang In-song	49,690
DKP:	O Sang-hyon	19,690

Imail-namwon		
DJP:	Yang Chang-sik	59,170
DKP:	Yi Hyong-pae	26,410

Chongup-kochang		
DJP: Chin Ui-chong	61,443	
DKP: Kim Won-ki	41,789	
Puan-kimje		
DJP: Cho Sang-nae	33,834	
DKP: Kim Chin-pae	31,373	
	Chonnam	
Tong-ku-puk-ku (Kwangju)		
DJP: Sim Sang-u	22,072	
DKP: Yim Chae-chong	18,352	
Soku (Kwangju)		
DKP: Chi Chong-to	35,552	
DJP: Pak Yun-chong	28,912	
Hokpo-muan		
DJP: Choe Yong-chol	57,854	
DKP: Yim Chong-ki	47,101	
Yosu-kwangyang		
AD: Sin Son-pom	42,923	
DJP: Kim Chae-ho	35,299	
Sunchon-kurye		
DKP: Ho Kyong-man	37,075	
DJP: Yu Kyong-hyon	36,965	
Kwangsang-naju		
DJP: Na Sok-ho	34,873	
DKP: Yi Chae-kun	33,188	
Tamyang-koksong		
DJP: Chong Nae-hyok	63,033	
DKP: Ko Chae-chong	36,163	
Kohung-posong		
DJP: Yi Tae-son	52,381	
DKP: Yu Chun-sang	29,491	
Changhung-wan-do		
DJP: Kim Sik	66,857	
DKP: Yu Chae-hui	33,464	
Haenam-chindo		
DKP: Min Pyong-cho	21,305	
KNCP: Yi Song-il	21,252	
Hampyeong-yonggwang		
DJP: Cho Ki-sang	37,340	
SD: Yi Won-hyong	30,256	

Kyongbuk

Chung-ku-soku (Taegu)	
KNCP: Yi Man-sop	74,176
DJP: Han Pyong-chae	67,822
Tongku-pukku (Taegu)	
DJP: Kim Yong-tae	91,132
DKP: Mok Yo-sang	74,755
Namku-susongku (Taegu)	
DJP: Yi Chi-ho	70,394
DKP: Sin Chin-su	54,232
Pohang-yongil	
DJP: Yi Chin-u	36,890
KNCP: Yi Song-su	35,929
Kyongju-wolsong	
DJP: Pak Kwon-hum	52,318
IND: Kim Son-kyu	40,747
Kimchon-sangju	
IND: Pak Chong-su	49,922
DJP: Chong Hui-tong	46,093
Andong-uison	
DJP: Kwon Chong-tal	110,094
KNCP: Kim Yong-saeng	25,568
Kumi-sonsan	
DJP: Pak Chae-hong	86,204
DKP: Kim Hyon-kyu	44,722
Yongju-yongpung	
DJP: O Han-ku	49,530
DKP: Hong Sa-tok	21,197
Talsong-koryong	
IND: Yi Yong-taek	43,217
DJP: Kim Chong-ki	41,495
Chongsang-ulchin	
DJP: Kim Chung-kwon	49,144
DKP: Kim Chan-u	30,148
Yongchon-kyongsan	
DJP: Yom Kil-chong	51,306
KNCP: Pak Chae-uk	30,270
Mungyong-yecheon	
DJP: Chae Mun-sik	56,857
KNCP: Kim Ki-su	32,359

Kyongnam

Masan

DJP:	Cho Chong-chae	41,795
DSP:	Paek Chan-ki	34,061

Ulsan-ulchu

DFP:	Yi Kyu-chong	61,237
DJP:	Ko Won-chun	50,149

Chinju-samchonpo

DJP:	An Pyong-kyu	62,748
KNCP:	Cho Pyong-kyu	53,496

Chinhae-changwon

DJP:	Pae Myong-kuk	55,185
KNCP:	Kim Chong-ha	43,659

Chungmu-tongyong

DJP:	Yi Hyo-ik	51,607
IND:	Cho Hyong-pu	20,069

Uiryong-naman

DJP:	Yu Sang-ho	63,349
KNCP:	Cho Il-che	24,851

Changnyong-miryang

DJP:	Sin Sang-sik	59,257
IND:	No Tae-kuk	27,659

Yangsang-kimhae

DJP:	Yi Chae-u	25,485
DKP:	Sin Won-sik	22,138

Namhae-hadong

DJP:	Pak Ik-chu	36,077
IND:	Yi Su-chong	32,494

Sanchong-hamyang

DJP:	Kwon Ik-hyon	44,938
CRP:	Yim Chae-hong	23,103

Cheju

IND:	Kang Po-song	48,929
IND:	Hyon Kyong-tae	48,836

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEOUL DAILY LISTS PROPORTIONAL SEATS IN ASSEMBLY

SK270340 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Mar 81 p 5

[Text] Following are the lists of prospective lawmakers of the three major political parties entitled to the proportional seats on the basis of the results of the parliamentary election, held Wednesday. Since the Democratic Justice Party finished the election as the majority party, it is awarded 61 or two thirds of the 92 seats set aside for the proportional representation system.

The remaining 31 seats were rationed out among the Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Citizens Party. Parties failing to win more than five seats are denied the proportional seats.

DJP

1. Yi Chae-hyong, 66, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP)
2. Na Kil-cho, 58, Supreme Court Justice
3. Kim Chong-yon, 57, prosecutor-general
4. Yi Yong-hun, 54, director of the office of legislation
5. Kim Ki-chol, 64, communications minister
6. Song Chi-yong, 64, Central Committee chairman of the DJP
7. Chong Hui-taek, 61, member of the Legislative Assembly
8. Pak Tong-chin, 58, former foreign minister
9. Chong Won-min, 54, vice admiral
10. Kim Chong-ho, 50, vice admiral
11. Yun Sok-sun, 43, assistant secretary general of the DJP
12. Kim Chong-ho, 46, vice home minister
13. Kim Yong-su, 52, commander of a military training base
14. Pak Tae-chun, 52, chairman of the Pohang Iron and Steel Co.
15. Pak Kyong-sok, 44, DJP spokesman
16. Choe Sang-op, 58, former deputy dean of Sogang University
17. Hwang Pyong-chun, 57, Chungang University professor
18. Yu Kun-hwan, 53, army brigadier general
19. Yi U-chae, 48, member of the Legislative Assembly
20. Yi Chun-ku, 47, chairman of the Social Cleanup Committee
21. Kim Hyon-cha, 52, chairman of the party's women's committee
22. Chong Sun-tok, 46, army brigadier general

23. Pae Song-tong, 45, DJP policy-maker
24. Kim Sa-yong, 64, member of the Legislative Assembly
25. Yi Kon-ho, 63, deputy chairman of the party national convention
26. Sin Sang-cho, 59, member of the Legislative Assembly
27. O Che-to, 63, vice chairman of the DJP Central Committee
28. Kim Yun-hwan, 48, vice chairman, DJP Policy Committee
29. Chong Hui-chae, 53, member of the Legislative Assembly
30. Kim Chun-su, 58, dean of the Literature Department of Yongnam University
31. Pak Hyon-tae, 47, chief of the DJP Publicity Bureau
32. Yi Yang-u, 48, deputy chairman of the DJP Policy Committee
33. Pak Chong-kwan, 53, director general of the Seoul police headquarters
34. Ko Kwi-nam, 47, former Yujong-hoe lawmaker
35. Na Ung-pae, 46, president of He Korea Tire Co.
36. Kim Chip, 55, president of Taegu MBC
37. Chi Kap-chong, 54, chairman of the DJP Publicity Committee
38. Ho Chong-il, 40, army colonel
39. Yi Sang-son, 61, governor of Hangyong-namdo
40. Son Chun-ho, 54, chairman of the Medical Doctors' Association of Seoul
41. Chong Si-chae, 46, deputy governor of Cholla-namdo
42. An Kyo-tok, 50, president of the Chongu Development Co.
43. Choe Nak-chol, 49, president of the Kyesong Paper Co.
44. Kim Mo-im, 45, chairman of the Korean Nurses' Association
45. Yi Hon-ki, 42, vice chairman of the DJP Policy Deliberation Committee
46. Yi Yun-cha, 52, chairman of the Party's Women's Committee
47. Yi Min-sop, 42, deputy chief of DJP Organization Bureau
48. Yi Yong-hui, 49, editorial writer for the HANKOOK ILBO
49. Kim Chong-in, 40, professor at Sogang University
50. Pak Won-tak, 44, professor at Hankook University of Foreign Studies
51. Yi Sang-hui, 42, technical director of the Dong-a Pharmaceutical Co.
52. Yi Yong-il, 41, chief of the Party's Youth Bureau
53. Yi Kyong-suk, 38, professor at Sookmyong Women's University
54. Cho Nam-cho, 43, political editor of the JOONGANG DAILY NEWS
55. Kim Haing-cha, 37, member of the Legislative Assembly
56. Yi Nak-hun, 44, chairman of the TV Actors' Association
57. Kim Yong-ku, 41, chairman of the DJP Youth Committee
58. Hwang Sul, 41, representative of the Simwon Industrial Co.
59. Ha Sun-pong, 41, assistant political editor of MBC
60. Kwak Chong-hyon, 48, institute instructor at the Saemaul Leaders Institute
61. Kim Pyong-u, 60, vice governor of Cholla-pukto

DKP

1. Yu Ok-u, 65, former lawmaker of four terms
2. Yi Tae-ku, 60, a vice president of the party
3. Kim Mun-sok, 55, chairman of the Party's Special Committee for Unification Problems
4. Hwang San-song, 37, woman lawyer and chairwoman of the Party's Human Rights Protection Committee
5. Yang Chae-kwon, 52, member of the Party's Executive Committee
6. Chong Kyu-hon, 52, member of the Party's Executive Committee
7. Son Tae-kon, 53, a vice national convention chairman
8. Sin Chae-hyu, 45, vice president of the Korea Oil Association
9. Yi Chong-pin, 48, medical doctor

10. Kim Chin-ki, 50, businessman
11. Yi Chong-hui, 51, president of Hongjin Housing Co.
12. Yon Chae-won, 54, chairman of Sammo Co.
13. Choe Su-hwan, 43, businessman
14. So Chong-yol, 45, president of a trading co.
15. Yon Chong-hyok, 38, president of a construction co.
16. Kim No-sik, 35, president of a construction co.
17. Yi Ui-yong, 51, vice chairman of the Party's Policy Deliberation Committee
18. Cho Chu-hyong, 40, former prosecutor
19. Kang Won-hae, 40, president of a publishing co.
20. Yi Yun-ki, 48, founder of Songam Girls Commercial High School
21. Yun Ki-tae, 51, president of a company
22. Yi Hong-pae, 44, member of the Party's Organizing Committee
23. Kim Hyong-nae, 41, deputy spokesman of the party
24. Kim Tok-kyu, 40, member of the Party's Publicity Committee

KNCP

1. Kim Yong-kwang, 50, party secretary general
2. Yi Pil-u, 46, party Executive Council member
3. No Cha-tae, 52, deputy chairman of the Finance Committee
4. Cho Chong-ho, 66, president of the Sambu Construction Company
5. Kim Han-son, 42, deputy secretary-general
6. Kim Yu-pok, 56, party Executive Council member
7. Kang Ki-pil, 47, secretary to the party president.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'KOREA TIMES' EDITORIALIZES ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION

SK270334 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Mar 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Parliamentary Election"]

[Text] The general election is over with the ruling Democratic Justice Party having been given, as anticipated, a stable majority in the new National Assembly. It also paved the way for the revival of a multipartisan system in the nation's parliamentary history as the runner-up Democratic Korea Party won about 30 percent of the 276 legislative seats, trailed by the Korea National Citizens Party with over a score of seats and several splinter partisan groups plus independents.

While a precise balance of power in the chamber is subject to political realignments which are likely to follow, the parliamentary election was all the more significant in that it has rounded off the legitimation process for the new government of the fifth republic--a process which started last fall when the new constitution was adopted in national referendum.

Noteworthy is that the election has been generally conducted in an orderly manner, owing much to strict public management. There were, in fact, numerous allegations of malpractices in the month-long election campaigns, but they were far less--in terms of the number and seriousness--than those which marred past popular elections.

The voting rate was conspicuously high, despite the inclement weather across the country. The voter turnout rate of 78.4 percent was higher than those of several parliamentary elections held under the old order. This may be a reflection of the people's fervent aspiration for and heightened sense of political participation in the renewed nation-building task.

The election outcome presents a strong indication that the voters opted for political stability, though with multipartisan politics. While the DJP led by President Chon Tu-hwan was accorded a solid power base, only two other parties were given enough votes to share the proportional representation that accounts for a third of the total assembly membership.

Such a result makes it virtually inevitable that, of the 12 parties involved in the election, several groups with none of their candidates elected now

face dissolution in accordance with pertinent legal provisions and even those each having one or two members elected will be affected by a probable political realignment. If there is anything notable among the splinter parties, it is the election of two men on a democratic socialist plank.

With the election furor calming down, it is time for popular concerns to be directed to the image and role of the new National Assembly, due to be inaugurated in early April, and more broadly to the nation's political development.

First of all, concerted efforts have to be made to restore the authority and competence of the assembly not only as the full-fledged legislative branch of the government but also as a viable political forum or productive melting pot of divergent national opinions, so that genuine representative democracy will take root in our land.

Though often discussed, this is a gigantic task that requires firm determination, forward-looking political vision and sustained endeavor on the part of the government and political parties, let alone those elected to make up the parliament.

Normalization of the parliamentary function, as repeatedly accented by national leaders, is imperative in view of the turbulence and ordeal the nation had to suffer in the past.

The foremost goal may well be to achieve "harmony in diversity" in the assembly--and consequently in national politics--in which dialogue and compromise prevail over acute confrontation between opposite forces in dealing with state affairs.

To be done away with is manipulation by sheer partisan intrigue or for personal benefit. Political parties and their members in the chamber should come forward with constructive and feasible policies so as to develop responsible partisan politics, which is the essence of representative democracy.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLITICAL PARTIES SEEK STEPS TO WIN OVER UNDECIDED VOTERS

SK200650 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Political parties are mustering all of their strength to win over undecided voters through campaign speeches and the dispatch of key party members to districts where respective candidates face an uphill struggle.

The Democratic Justice Party held a meeting of key party members yesterday, presided over by Chairman Yi Chae-hyung, to take stock of electoral chances in each of the 92 districts.

Emerging from the meeting, spokesman Pak Kyong-sok admitted that the parliamentary race was "very close" in some of the districts, refusing to specify the districts by name.

However, he said the party would do its best to hold the elections in a fair manner, keeping close watch over candidates of other parties using large amounts of money in the eleventh-hour campaign.

Party chairman Yi and Secretary-General Kwon Chong-tal are to visit Kyonggi-do and Cholla-namdo, respectively, in an intensive effort to bring undecided voters over to its side.

They will accent the need for a basis of political stability, stressing the fact that even if the DJP is successful in all of the 92 electoral districts, it will mean only a slight numerical edge over the number of lawmakers from other parties put together.

If the DJP wins in all of the electoral districts, it will have only 14 lawmakers more than 139, half of the parliamentary seats numbering 276 in total.

The Democratic Korea Party, which has been somewhat lukewarm in its offensive against the government and the DJP, appears likely to raise its voice to a high pitch.

The party is taking issue with the DJP releasing "big" policies, almost every day. It said it was a mean way of having recourse to releasing the policy programs of the government as if they were of its own making.

Some of them had little chance of implementation, the DKP said, urging the DJP not to confuse the people with such policy programs. This would only lead to the degradation of the image of all parties, it argued.

DKP President Yu Chi-song is to embark on a swing through southern provincial areas including Kyongsang-namdo and Cholla-namdo from today to lend last-minute support to the party candidates.

The Korea National Citizens Party is appealing for the sympathy of the voters that the party candidates suffer most from the current election atmosphere that it claims to be smeared with lavish use of money.

KNCP President Kim Chong-chol yesterday in Chungmu, Kyongsang-namdo, repeated an earlier call for open TV debate on policies among parties.

He said the current joint speech rallies arranged by the election management committees were not enough for the candidates to make themselves understood by the voters.

In this regard, open TV debate should be provided so that voters could size up parties more correctly before going to the polls on March 25.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY LEADER DECLARES KNCP TO LEAD OPPOSITION TO CHECK GOVERNMENT

SK220322 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Kim Chong-chol, president of the Korea National Citizens Party (KNCP), has declared that his party will take the leading role in forming a broad opposition force to check the government when the elections are over.

In a press conference yesterday, Kim dismissed some rumors that his party would wind up being encamped in the government party.

He said his party would be faithful to the mission of checking the government while confronting it with alternative policies.

Attacking the Democratic Justice Party for releasing a flood of policy programs, he said the government should work to improve substantially the living standards of the people.

He said he had found out from his recent canvassing tour how miserable the lives of low-income people were. It was more severe than he had expected, he said.

The government had better concern itself with drawing up programs in the immediate interest of the people instead of confusing the voters with "big" policies for votes.

He went on to say that corrupt elements surfaced as in the previous elections, damaging the fairness of the elections.

Calling attention to the importance of fair elections, Kim warned that his party would make a "grave" decision if irregularities and law violations occurred in the course of voting and counting.

Contending that not a small number of campaigners of his party had been questioned by the authorities concerned for investigation without convincing reasons, Kim asked the government to be impartial in dealing with alleged election violations.

Kim said only his party could be faithful to the opposition party role since it had the experience of ruling the nation in the past. This, he said, was an important aspect, which the voters should understand.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NEED TO END 'VICIOUS CYCLE' OF CAMPUS UNREST STRESSED

SK210418 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Mar 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Campus Stability"]

[Text] Thursday's student demonstration at Seoul National University [SNU] acutely raises the need to multiply the ongoing efforts to bring an end to the vicious cycle of campus unrest. To begin with, it is extremely regrettable that those students numbering hundreds, resorted to the same old method of rabble-rousing at a time when a new, more open system of government is being launched.

What causes greater concern is the radicalism the demonstrators or the instigators, rather, stand for. According to investigators, some of the student slogans call for "progressive democratic forces" to topple the "fascist regime." Both phrases are unfit for any political moves in the direction of evolution or reforms based on a national consensus. Obviously, those catchwords are the hallmark of the radical left.

It needs no reiterating that wholesome political progress is hard to achieve in an atmosphere in which the radical minority rules the moderate majority. Unfortunately, our politics of the past was characteristic of such phenomena. One of the foremost requirements for political improvement under the new constitution, therefore, is for us all to part with extremism, not to speak of such radicalism as raised its head on campus recently.

In fact, the majority of students does not go along with such radicals. In the case of the SNU disturbance, most students stayed away from the ranks of demonstrators. This main body of students is preoccupied with academic pursuits and usually remains uninterested in political activities. The radical minority maneuvers the situation in such a way that the static majority is made to appear to be lacking courage and a sense of justice.

The current endeavor for campus calm and stability must therefore be aimed largely at making the position of the quiet majority prevail. The overwhelming majority of students must be insulated from the demagoguery of radicals. Toward this end, the school authorities and the main body of students should assume a more active role in isolating the radicals.

Reports have it that the SNU demonstration was incited by a few leftist elements who had been under surveillance since an incident of last November in which subversive leaflets were scattered on the university campus. It is only too obvious that such seditious literature will find few students moving positively by it. The recent government policy for a more liberal education in ideologies at university level will be conducive to enlightening students on the negative effect of Marxism and other socialist theories.

Students, as an intellectual component of this society, cannot be unaware of the essential role of stability in attaining all the worthy goals, political, economic, social and cultural, this republic is committed to. They cannot ignore the high price the nation had to pay because of its lack of stability in the past year. Stability, to all appearances, is the foremost and vital requirement for this country today to foster democracy and increase welfare.

People in all walks of life, outside the campus, are eagerly looking forward to social stability as a prerequisite to reinvigorating the pace of national development. Under no circumstances should this popular wish and efforts to have it realized be marred by the lack of prudence on the part of the minority of students. They will do well to heed the recent remarks made by an elderly statesman, who has until recently been a stubborn dissident, that violent opposition is not necessary when the government keeps open the channel of dialogue with opposing groups.

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BRIEFS

MINORITY PARTY ROLES--Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] who is touring local areas to aid his party's candidates, on 14 March visited four areas in South Chungchong Province despite the rain. At 1000 he attended the joint campaign speech meeting of Kumsan, Taedok and Yongi districts, held at Yusong Elementary School, to aid DKP candidate Yu Han-yol. He later visited party branches in Nonsan and Puyo and encouraged party candidates and members. He said that if his party fails to secure a significant number of seats in the National Assembly, it will be unable to prevent the ruling party from acting arbitrarily, thus again opening a path to long-term power. He then urged party candidates and members to convince the people that minor parties have been fabricated in order to check the DKP, an opposition party. These minor parties, pretending to be opposition parties, have adopted a hostile attitude toward the DKP at joint campaign speech meetings instead of attacking the Democratic Justice Party, which shows that they are pseudo-opposition parties, he said. He noted that minor parties and independent legislators have historically played a role as the vanguard for the ruling party in the National Assembly. [Text] [SK150910 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 15 Mar 81 p 2]

TRADITIONAL OPPOSITION PARTY--By going on a forced march from early morning until late at night throughout North and South Chungchong provinces, President of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] Yu Chi-song on 13 March assisted the campaign of eight party candidates from local districts and supplied them with some ammunition (money). Party President Yu, who was warmly welcomed amid cheers by some 100 party members when he arrived at the party's district office, said: The Democratic-Republican Party of the past attempted to hold long-term power by securing the majority of the seats so as to amend the constitution on its own. To prevent such a tragedy from happening again, all the Democratic Korea Party candidates, who are the most trustworthy candidates, should be elected. Thus, he sought to inspire the party members. He noted: The Korean National Party is carrying on the election campaign these days pretending to be an opposition party. But many people feel that this party will join forces with the Democratic Justice Party after the elections. He sternly denounced the Korea National Party and said: Those who held long-term power for 18 years with the Democratic-Republican Party should atone for their sins before the people. Party President Yu stopped

at a joint election canvassing meeting held at a market in Koesan, on the way to Chungju from Umsong, and campaigned on behalf of party candidate Ho Sok. Hearing that civil rights party candidate Kim Hyong-sun said in his campaign speech that the civil rights party is the traditional opposition party, party President Yu commented: They think they can round up votes by claiming to be an opposition party. All the people, however, know that the Democratic Korea Party is the traditional opposition party. [Text] [SK140543 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 14 Mar 81 p 2]

ELECTION CORRUPTION--Kim Chol, chairman of the Socialist Party of Korea, warned yesterday against what he claimed to be deepening signs of election corruption, contending that it would bring about irreparable disaster if it was left unchecked. He urged the government to get tough with all kinds of corrupt symptoms at their sources. In a press conference at the party headquarters, Kim charged the government with releasing various policy programs as if they were made at the recommendation of the Democratic Justice Party. [Text] [SK210506 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Mar 81 p 1]

CAMPAIGN INTERVENTION--Chongup, Korea March 21 (YONHAP)--Yu Chi-song, head of Korea's opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), brought his last-ditch barnstorming campaign to this provincial town Saturday, and warned against growing administration intervention in the campaign for the March 25 parliamentary elections. Speaking to a group of reporters, Yu warned, "The government and its party must bear responsibility for all situations arising in the days to come as a result of administrative intervention in the election campaign." Yu charged that provincial government officials were likely to overreact to show their loyalty to the government, because President Chon Tu-hwan called for popular support for his Democratic Justice Party's candidates, to ensure stable government, when he recently toured the countryside. "President Chon should make an effort to ensure fairness in the election campaign by transcending his affiliation with the political party," Yu emphasized. Yu cited two specific types of administrative intervention: Saemaul, or "new community," movement projects to create jobs have been started in the vicinity of the Han River and in other places, all at the same time, although the projects are not urgent. Visiting the project sites, provincial government officials have subtly called for support for specific candidates. Low-level government workers who are in close touch with residents make house-to-house visits, ostensibly to encourage voter turnout, but actually to deliver campaign gifts and envelopes of cash in support of specific candidates. [Text] [SK210311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 21 Mar 81]

SOCIAL STABILITY--Seoul March 21 (YONHAP)--Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u Saturday emphasized social stability as a prime precondition for national security and economic growth. Addressing a commencement ceremony at the police college in Pupyong, a suburb just west of Seoul, Nam said that no matter how fervently people may seek national security and economic growth or aspire for a just society, nothing can be achieved if social order is disturbed. The prime minister stressed that "the new era must become a just age in which law and order are well kept, and injustice, corruption and iniquity are liquidated." "We must achieve economic growth and stability while establishing social discipline," Nam emphasized, adding that the fulfillment of that task presumes the establishment of national security and social order. [Text] [SK210109 Seoul YONHAP in English 0044 GMT 21 Mar 81]

UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATION--Of the 61 students who were detained in connection with the 19 March demonstration at Seoul National University, the Kwanak police station yesterday formally charged 7 students, including Mun Yong-sik, 22, a junior in the Korean History Department, with violating the law on assembly and demonstration. The police station referred nine others, including Kim Chin-uk, 20, a sophomore in the Economics Department, to summary courts. Another three, including Yu Ki-hong, 23, a senior in the Korean History Department, were placed on the wanted list. The police freed the remaining 45 students. Of the seven students formally charged by the police, Mun Yong-sik and Pak Tae-kyon, 22, a senior in the German Literature Department, were alleged to have organized the demonstration, and the other five were alleged to have either thrown rocks at policemen or instigated other students. The students formally charged by the police are: Mun Yong-sik; Pak Tae-kyon; Im Hyong-chin, 20, a sophomore in the German Language Department; Ha Kwang-yun, 20, a sophomore in the German Literature Department; Kim Chong-il, 21, a sophomore in the Industrial Engineering Department; Song Hwal, 21, a sophomore in the Chemical Industry Department; and Yu Yong-sok, 20, a sophomore in the Astronomy Department. [Text] [SK240652 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 24 Mar 81 p 11]

ESTABLISHING YOUTH LEAGUE--Seoul March 27 (YONHAP)--The Culture-Information Committee of Korea's Legislative Assembly Friday approved the enactment of a law calling for the establishment of a so-called "Korea Youth League." Proposing the law, the committee said that the league would provide young Korean people with an opportunity to form a national spirit, and to reshape their views on their homeland. The committee also said that the league will help them to be the future pillars of society and to play a key role in achieving the reunification of Korea. The law calls for the central and provincial governments to extend full support to the league in organizing its structure and operations. [Text] [SK270817 Seoul YONHAP in English 0811 GMT 27 Mar 81]

DISSOLVED PARTIES' UNITY--In a 28 March statement, the president of the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP], Ko Chong-hun, said: "I appeal to the comrades of all political parties whose registrations were canceled to unite and cooperate with each other so the democratic socialist forces can plant their roots in our country as a popular political party." In a statement issued in regard to the registration cancellation of the Socialist Korea Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the Democratic United Party and the Wonil Party, President Ko said: "Contrary to the pledge to develop parliamentary politics through diversity of platforms in a multiparty system, another trial and error process has been perpetrated in the general election, beginning with a poorly considered election law. As a result, only two conservative parties survived." He added: "In such circumstances, the DSP expresses deep condolences to those friendly parties whose registrations were canceled due to their defeats in the election." [Text] [SK290224 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 Mar 81 p 3]

ELECTION CORRUPTION--Insisting that "the 25 March election was conducted amid the administration's intervention, inspired by zealous loyalty in some districts, and that it was unprecedentedly corrupt and lacking in fairness," Democratic Korea Party [DKP] President Yu Chi-song disclosed on 27 March that "If concrete examples of the administration's intervention are found, we plan to call those responsible to account in the upcoming national assembly session." President Yu said: "When examples of corruption are collected in the districts, we will work out measures to deal with them by publishing a white paper on the election." On the question of admitting independent national assembly members to his party, he said: "Our party always keeps the door wide open." He added that the DKP would welcome them into his party. He also said that if necessary he would consider merging with other opposition parties, adding that such an idea was not being considered at the moment. [Text] [SK272202 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Mar 81 p 1]

NEW ASSEMBLY IMAGE--Seoul March 30 (YONHAP)--Image-boosting will be the key to operating Korea's new 11th National Assembly, with each party represented in it acting as a centripetal force in floor activities, a ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) leader stressed Monday. DJP Secretary-General Kwon Chong-tal said that all the DJP's national assemblymen would be "nothing more than DJP emissaries," adding that they are all thus expected to follow party instructions strictly in their floor activities. He gave the new DJP lawmakers fair warning that they should refrain from any floor activities or statements motivated by a desire for personal popularity or by influence peddling. Kwon's deputy, Yi Chong-chan, also stressed the need for inter-party dialogue and consultation, which he said would make the new assembly a more efficient national forum, devoid of the partisan infighting which has marked Korea's political past. [Text] [SK300107 Seoul YONHAP in English 0103 GMT 30 Mar 81]

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

U.S., JAPANESE VIEWS ON KOREAN SECURITY DISCUSSED

SK200219 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Mar 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Perceptions of Korean Security"]

[Text] The reported difference between the U.S. and Japanese perceptions of the Korean security situation is cause for serious concern in the face of the distinct need for greater cooperation between those two countries for preservation of peace and stability in this part of Asia.

A Japanese news report originating in Washington says that the difference was revealed at a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito who is now visiting the United States. The Japanese minister told Haig, according to the report, that there will be no southward invasion by North Korea, while the U.S. Secretary reminded him of Pyongyang's past provocations toward American servicemen in Korea.

The basis of the Japanese minister's observation is not apparent. If his view is based largely on Japanese contacts with North Koreans, which have considerably increased in the recent past, it raises the question of confidence in North Korea's words and deeds. But what merits greater concern is whether Ito's standpoint means a deviation, if not a departure, from the existing U.S.-Japan agreement, as reaffirmed by the highest leaders of the two governments during the 60s and 70s, that the security of the Republic of Korea is essential to stability in Japan and Northeast China.

Tokyo and Washington have carried on a tug of war, intangible in the beginning but increasingly tangible these days, over the need for Japan to assume a greater defense responsibility in Asia. While Japan has been reluctant to increase its defense burden, it concurs with its security ally, the United States, in the necessity of coping with the Soviet military buildup in North Asia. In other words, Japan is quite sensitive to the "northern threat."

Under these circumstances, the Korean security problem should be put in a proper regional perspective. Truly, in the view of many experts, neither the Soviet Union nor Communist China would want North Korea to start another war in the Korean Peninsula. On the other hand, however, the possibility of war depends rather on North Korea's internal situation. The aged militant leader of North Korea and the unknown quantity of his heir-designate son continue to keep Korean uncertainties growing.

In actuality, North Korea's recent military buildup is entirely for offensive purposes as confirmed by U.S. military intelligence authorities. Its ground forces which have long been believed to be smaller than the south's prove today to be the other way round; they are 700,000 strong. This superior manpower is propped up with a considerable edge in equipment and weaponry. In addition, the north maintains a 100,000-man special guerrilla-type force, the largest of its kind, that can strike the rear of the south's front.

In fact, Japan's different perception of the North Korean threat to the south stands in the way of materializing the calls and catchwords frequently emphasized by both Tokyo and Seoul for closer neighborly ties between the two countries. Unless this difference gives way to a practical assessment of the Korean security issue, Japan's professed contribution to preserving peace and stability in Northeast Asia is likely to be short of substance. It may further impair the triangular link of Korea, the United States and Japan, which is based on the bilateral alliances between Seoul and Washington and between Washington and Tokyo, in their joint pursuit of a stable Northeast Asia, to which the Korean security holds the key.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

SK271226 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Mar 81 p 9

[Interview with Korean ambassador to the United States Kim Yong-sik by reporter Sin Yong-sok in Seoul--date not given]

[Text] Korean ambassador to the United States is now in Seoul to attend the meeting of overseas diplomatic mission chiefs. Even during his brief stay at home, Ambassador Kim, a career diplomat for 32 years, is busy keeping in touch with his post in Washington--indicating that ROK-U.S. relations are close and his post in Washington is a busy one.

[Question] How long have you been serving in the United States?

[Answer] I served at the consulate general in Hawaii in 1949; ambassador to the United Nations for 4 years from 1964; and have been ambassador to the United States since 1977. All told, I have been serving in the United States for 11 years.

[Question] There have been many changes in U.S. foreign policy, not to mention those in American society. Would you please briefly comment about the changes in U.S. foreign policy?

[Answer] Following the cold war era of the 1950's, the United States experienced an era of divided national view about the Vietnam war in the 1960's. The United States enjoyed an economic boom in the 1960's, but experienced the pains of the Vietnam war. Amid the global detente mood prevailing in the 1970's, an accommodation was achieved between East and West, but the United States suffered difficulties arising from the oil crisis.

Under such circumstances, there are limits to U.S. ability to lead alone the international community, which is becoming increasingly complicated. So I think that there was a shift in policy toward strengthening ties with its allies.

[Question] During the days under former President Carter, the relationship with Korea, a typical U.S. ally, was not smooth....

[Answer] In my opinion, the 1976-1979 period marked the most difficult period in Korean-U.S. relations. In fact, extreme criticisms against the

ROK was directed not only by the Carter administration but also by the American press over Korea's human rights issue. Korea's human rights issue could not be considered a real problem at all when viewed from the standards prevailing in the world. Thus, without knowing the actual situation of human rights worldwide, we had only pessimistic views. Incidentally, the situation turned even worse on account of the so-called "Koreagate" scandal. We may say that the difficulties in Korean-U.S. relationship reached their peak at that time.

[Question] In the latter half of Carter's term, U.S. views on Korea began to change slightly, didn't they?

[Answer] In 1978, the Carter administration began to think about human rights separately from the security question. In 1979, congressional, academic and press circles began to conduct thorough and cool-headed studies and discussions on Korea's role. As a result, as I understand it, the United States reached the conclusion that Korea is vital not only to the security of the United States but also to the defense of Japan and that Korea plays a great role for the security of the whole Pacific region. Thus, such terms as "equal," and "mature" partnership have come to be used frequently. Of course, I would like to emphasize that such a change may also be ascribed to the remarkable development of the Korean economy, the superiority of the Korean armed forces, and the great role played by 550,000 Koreans residing in the United States.

[Question] Through the summit meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan, which was held shortly after President Reagan's inauguration, Korean-U.S. relations entered a new stage. What do you think of the Reagan administration's foreign policy and its policy toward Korea?

[Answer] On the day following his inauguration, President Reagan sent an invitation to President Chon to visit the United States. This action shows his determination to recover U.S. prestige which diminished due to the hostage crisis in Iran. Moreover, I think that this resolve will come to be expressed in the future in a more realistic foreign policy.

In the recent El Salvador issue, the U.S. Government, unlike in the past, made its position clear that it opposes left-leaning regimes in Central and South America by expressing support for the present government. From this, we can presume that the United States will continue to attach greater importance to its relations with Korea, a country which has emerged as a mature partner on an equal footing.

[Question] What are the prospects for economic cooperation between Korea and the United States, particularly for Korean exports to the United States?

[Answer] I understand that Franklin Roosevelt tops the list of presidents who enacted wholesale policy shifts soon after inauguration. As if not to be outdone, President Reagan has been concentrating on policy shifts during his first 100 days in office. Despite historic burdens inherited from the Carter administration such as the human rights issue, social welfare and minority issues, the Reagan administration has been putting into force various policy measures to rejuvenate the U.S. economy. Along this line, the U.S. economy is expected to be invigorated this year and I think that our exports to the United States will become more active.

[Question] What would be the most unforgettable episode in your long career as a diplomat?

[Answer] When I was ambassador to the United Nations, I checked the UN minutes and found that we could have easily become a member of the United Nations. Between June and July of 1950, the year when the Korean war broke out, the then Soviet ambassador Malik was absent from the UN Security Council. If our diplomats at that time had taken advantage of his absence by applying for membership, our country could have become a member nation without the Soviet Union exercising veto power. In 1964 I talked about this episode with a UN undersecretary general who shared my opinion.

[Question] Any words to junior diplomats or to those who aspire to become diplomats?

[Answer] Being a diplomat today is not a glamorous job. I think that a diplomat should do his work with a sense of dedication to the nation and the people. A diplomat from a divided country faces more difficulties. Thus, he should be very familiar with international affairs. I think that he should serve with the knowledge that a mistake in domestic policy can be corrected but one in foreign affairs could bring about national destruction.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PARLIAMENTARY EXCHANGE WITH JAPAN--Tokyo--The Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League, consisting of lawmakers from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and from the Democratic Socialist Party, the third opposition party, decided on 30 March to push ahead with reciprocal exchanges between parliamentarians of the two countries in the days ahead. The members of the league made the decision after exchanging opinions on the future of the Korea-Japan relationship during a farewell party held in Tokyo for newly appointed Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda. The participants reached a consensus that not only are there very few people among the newly elected Korean national assemblymen who are intimately acquainted with their Japanese counterparts, but that people who received a strict anti-Japanese education and have no knowledge of the Japanese language have also emerged on the political front. Thus, they concluded that with Korean-Japanese relations entering a new phase, it will be necessary for them to deal with the situation wisely. They decided to further promote exchanges of parliamentarians. [Hwang Pyong-yol] [Text] [SK020604 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 31 Mar 81 p 2]

FRENCH AID--Seoul March 31 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government will seek an annual Korean-French policy consultative meeting in conjunction with this week's visit of French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, a ranking Foreign Ministry official here said Tuesday. According to the official, Korea will also ask France's support in improving relations with East European countries and African nations with which Korea has no diplomatic relations. The foreign ministers of the two countries, scheduled to meet Thursday, will also discuss joint investments using Korea's abundant labor force and advanced French technology in third country markets, the official said. He predicted that Francois-Poncet's visit to Korea would have considerable influence among European countries, and said that Korea could diversify its diplomacy beyond the current "thorough dependence" on the United States by securing France as an European ally. During the minister's visit, Korea and France are to sign three agreements--on the peaceful use of nuclear power, science and technology and economic cooperation. Francois-Poncet is to arrive in Seoul Wednesday for a four-day visit, accompanied by an eight-man official entourage. It will be the first visit to Korea by a French foreign minister. The two countries signed a friendship and trade treaty in 1886. [Text] [SK310158 Seoul YONHAP in English 0019 GMT 31 Mar 81]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BARBADOS--Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun met with Harold Bernard St. John, Barbados deputy prime minister and minister of Caribbean affairs of trade, tourism and industry, at his office yesterday and discussed a wide range of issues for promoting trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. In the meeting, Minister So expressed hope that mutual understanding and cooperation would be enhanced on the occasion of the visit of the deputy prime minister, the first by a Barbados cabinet member. So foresaw that mutual trade would increase in view of the recent trade trend between the two sides. So said he wanted the 15 visiting Barbados leading businessmen to have active talks with Korean businessmen to increase trade. The Barbados deputy prime minister said his country was deeply interested in the electronic and textile industries. As Barbados is a leading country among island states in the Caribbean Sea, he said his country was doing its utmost to achieve economic development, welcoming foreign investment. Particularly, the Barbados deputy premier said he wanted Korea to extend cooperation in the field of agriculture. Meanwhile, the Barbados deputy premier paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae. He also visited the Foreign Ministry and initialled an agreement concerning economic and technical cooperation with Foreign Minister No Sin-yong. The agreement, which will be formally signed at the end of April after completing necessary procedures in both countries, guarantees reciprocal treatment for investment promotion, technical exchanges, and supply of engineering by experts. [Text] [SK310626 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Mar 81 p 7]

COMMUNIST COUNTRIES' TELEPHONE LINKS--Seoul 30 Mar--Korea's Communications Ministry will begin offering international telephone service to Poland and Czechoslovakia, via Switzerland, on April 1, thus extending its service to all but three communist countries--Albania, mainland China and the Comoro Islands off Southeast Africa--the ministry here announced Monday. Korea already maintains telephone and telegraph links with 18 communist nations, including the Soviet Union, Hungary and Romania, and telex lines with 14 of them. The ministry handled 281 telegrams, 729 telex messages and 78 telephone calls to communist countries last year. Yugoslavia received the most--27 telegrams, 221 telex messages and 39 telephone calls. The ministry said that it was negotiating with the three remaining communist countries to extend international telephone lines to them as well. South Korea has no commercial communications links with North Korea, which the Seoul government does not recognize as a nation. [Excerpts] [SK300931 Seoul YONHAP in English 0757 GMT 30 Mar 81 SK]

LEBANESE ENVOY--Seoul March 28 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government Saturday appointed Kim Yong-sop, 50, minister at the Korean Trade Representative's Office in Beirut, to be its first ambassador to Lebanon, the Foreign Ministry here said. Korea and Lebanon established full diplomatic relations last February 12. Kim had served the Foreign Ministry as a counselor at the Korean Embassy in Switzerland, and as consul in Cairo, before assuming the post in Beirut. [Text] [SK280752 Seoul YONHAP in English 0743 GMT 28 Mar 81]

NEW JAPANESE ENVOY--Tokyo--Newly named Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda said on 23 March that he was scheduled to take up his new Seoul post in early May. He further said that Japanese Ambassador Ryoze Sunobe was not expected to return to Japan before early May because he would host events in Seoul in commemoration of the birthday of the Japanese emperor on 29 April. He added that he would take up his Seoul post as soon as the present Japanese envoy returns home. (Hong In-kun) [Text] [SK260905 Seoul TONG-A 11BO in Korean 23 Mar 81 p 3]

STRENGTHENING RESOURCE DIPLOMACY--Seoul March 24 (YONHAP)--Korean diplomatic mission chiefs assigned to Saudi Arabia and three other resource-rich countries Monday urged Korean enterprises to expand their operations in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Latin America and Africa, and to strengthen their "resource diplomacy" in the regions. In an export strategy luncheon seminar in Seoul, sponsored by the Korean Traders Association, Amb. Chang Ye-chun and the envoys to Malaysia, Venezuela and Gabon stressed that the recent trend in the resource-rich countries is to exchange their resources for technology. About 150 Korean business leaders attended the seminar. Chang, noting that Mideast countries are now requiring heavy foreign participation in their economic development projects, called on Korean enterprises to establish joint venture firms in the region. Chang also said that Korea could easily increase trade with Mideast countries, since many Korean construction firms have already contracted a lot of projects there. Amb. Ku Chung-hoe to Venezuela said that Latin American countries are now inclined to exchange their resources, including oil, for technology, and called for more Korean participation in businesses there. Ambs. Choe Ho-chung to Malaysia and Kim Hae-son to Gabon also agreed that Korean businesses should increase their pursuit of resources and overseas business, saying that Asian and African countries are also expediting their efforts to process their resources and export them. [Text] [SK240127 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 24 Mar 81]

JAPANESE JOURNALISTS--Seoul March 20--Four editorial staff members of SAMCHOLLI, a historical quarterly published in Japan by pro-Pyongyang Korean residents there, arrived in Seoul Friday morning for a week-long visit, following the government's recently announced policy permitting home visits by dissident Korean residents overseas. The four, all renowned historians, are the quarterly's owner So Chae-won, 60, chief editor Kim Tai-su, 62, and general editorial staff members Kang Chae-on, 50, and Yi Chin-hui, 55. Yi, in particular, is famous for "A Study of the Epitaph in Front of the Tomb of the Great King of Kwanggaedo (375-413)," a book revealing that the Japanese had forged the epitaph. SAMCHOLLI, founded in 1975, reportedly now has a circulation of 13,000. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 20 Mar 81 SK]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG WORK OBSERVED

SK231317 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)--Papers here yesterday observed the 35th anniversary of the publication of "Twenty-Point Platform" on March 23, 1946, in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicated the most basic policy for the democratic development of the liberated country.

In an article headlined "Revolutionary Platform of Chuche Which Brightly Illumined Road of Building New Fatherland," NODONG SINMUN points out that "Twenty-Point Platform" is a great encyclopedic document of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution giving a comprehensive elucidation of the political, economic and cultural tasks to be fulfilled by our people for the complete independence of the country and democratic development of society.

The great leader said in the platform that a unified provisional government which our people should establish in the liberated country should be a genuine democratic government capable of fulfilling the desire of the entire Korean people and put forward tasks to be carried out by it.

The platform, first of all, indicates the political tasks for thoroughly liquidating all the remnants of the Japanese imperialist rule in the past, eliminating the reactionary forces and granting the entire people democratic freedom and rights including the freedom of speech, the press, assembly and religion.

Next, it sets forth economic tasks for enforcing a land reform and nationalization of industries, developing the national economy, enhancing the peoples welfare, introducing an eight-hour working day and a social insurance system, and so on.

And it lays down tasks for developing national culture such as education, culture and health service and ways for their implementation.

Saying that "Twenty-Point Platform" is a platform of a new form well embodying the demand of the chuche idea, the article points out that it is run through with the independent stand that the Korean people should carry out our revolutionary cause on their own responsibility under all circumstances and the creative stand of solving all problems arising in the revolutionary struggle to suit the specific conditions of our country.

The article stresses that "Twenty-Point Platform" brilliantly embodies the steadfast anti-imperialist revolutionary idea and the idea of uninterrupted revolution.

Underlining the significance of this work, the article notes:

"Twenty-Point Platform" is an immortal banner which vigorously aroused the Korean people to the struggle for the building of a new fatherland by closely rallying them under the banner of the great chuche idea by showing a bright way of struggle to be followed by the Korean people.

It powerfully inspired the world revolutionary people in their struggle for political independence and the democratic development of their countries.

It made a great contribution to further developing and enriching the revolutionary theory of the working class, because it embodies the original idea and theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the building of a peoples government as a new form of revolutionary government, and on political, economic and cultural tasks of this government and ways for their implementation.

The article declares that the validity of the platform was proved and its invincible vitality was displayed to the full through the practice of the revolution and construction in our country.

MINJU CHOSON carries an article titled "Great Platform Brightly Showing the Way of Anti-Imperialist, anti-Feudal Democratic Revolution" on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the publication of "Twenty-Point Platform."

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR NOVEMBER 1980

[Editorial report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during November 1980]

1 Nov 80 p 2 upper half: "The Publications of Our Party Are Powerful Ideological Weapons For Accelerating the Modelling of the Whole Society on the Chuche Idea": [Text] published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 215, 6 Nov 80, pp D69-70: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial").

3 Nov 80 p 1 upper half and middle with border: "Let Us All Advance Toward the 10 Long-Range Goals of Socialist Economic Construction": [Text] published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 220, 12 Nov 80 pp D4-8: "NODONG SINMUN Exhorts Attainment of Economic Goals").

5 Nov 80 p 1 three quarter page with border: "Great Charter of Reunification Embodying Lofty Patriotism": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 223, 17 Nov 80, pp D1-4: "Kim Il-song's Reunification Proposal Praised: NODONG SINMUN Editorial").

6 Nov 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Positively Perform Winter Fishing": Notes that the struggle to achieve the goal of five million tons of fishery products is now underway as one of the most important tasks for raising up the living standard in the 1980's; states the role of fish products in meeting the demand for side dishes for the general populace as well as providing materials for the light industrial sector, the chemical and pharmaceutical industries; emphasizes the need for increased supply of side dishes at this time when everyone is putting out a maximum effort to achieve the 10 major goals for building a national socialist economy and fulfilling the grandiose plan of Kim Il-song; calls for all functionaries and workers in the fishery industrial sector to carry out an all-out assault on the fishery front and for party organizations to beef up their resources to provide ample means and materials including large scale fishing equipment to be used along the 1,000 li of fishing area and to perform propaganda and agitation work on the docks and shipboard to spur the party members, workers and masses to fulfill and exceed their quotas in the winter fishing season; urges party organizations to provide modern, scientific fishing equipment to the fishing fleets so they can work under a scientific fishing system and thereby fulfill party policy and reap success in the winter fishing campaign; exhorts fishing enterprises to maintain mobile operation bases close to the fishing sites and maintain their fish receiving and storage equipment in good

repair and increase the fishing time considerably; notes that Kim Il-song has arranged that new refrigeration and fish processing plants have been built on the east coast on the occasion of the Sixth Party Congress so that even more fish can be processed during the winter fishing season; calls upon all the committees, ministries in the Administration Council as well as factories and enterprises in the center and in the outlying areas to see to it that modern scientific fishing equipment, materials and facilities are provided to the fishery sector on a timely basis and that ample transportation is provided so that a great victory can be gained in the winter fishing season.

13 Nov 80 p 1 middle and bottom with border: "Militant Program Indicating the Road To Be Followed In the Cause of Anti-Imperialism and Independence": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 225, 19 Nov 80, pp D7-12: "Paper Praises Kim Il-song's Anti-Imperialist Program"].

15 Nov 80 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us Continue to Carry Our Party's Line of Three Revolutions to Thorough Implementation" [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 224, 18 Nov 80, pp D9-11: "NODONG SINMUM Calls For Implementation of Three Revolutions"].

17 Nov 80 p 1 upper half and middle with border: "Let Us Further Strengthen and Develop the Party Into A Revolutionary Vanguard Unit of Chuche": Notes that the party members and all the people are engaged in an all-out attempt to carry out the party policy and momentous tasks which the entire process of the Sixth Party Congress and particularly Kim Il-song's programmatic report have presented to them for the purpose of expediting the revolution and construction and bringing the revolutionary cause to final completion; states that the Sixth Party Congress demonstrated the might and strength of the party to the whole world; stresses that the party has become an invincible party which leads the people to certain victory according to the correct ideology of chuche through which Kim Il-song has brought the party through all kinds of difficulties and adversities; states that the 1970's were a period of shining victory for the party which has grown and developed through arduous struggle and the party is now facing a bright future under the slogan of converting the entire society to chuche; emphasizes that strengthening and developing the party into a vanguard unit of revolution is a decisive assurance for achieving the complete victory of socialism and national reunification along the path Kim Il-song is taking it; warns that without close adherence to the guidance and leadership of the party, the complete victory of socialism and national reunification would be impossible; states that the Sixth Party Congress has defined conversion of the entire society to the chuche idea as the over-all responsibility of the revolution and has presented the practical methodology for accomplishing this task; calls for all party members and workers to adopt the chuche idea as their world outlook through indoctrination in the chuche idea and thoroughly adhere to the chuche idea in the face of all adversities they may face in the future; stresses the necessity for party unity and solidarity as long as there are imperialists in the world; notes that loyalty to the party center is a basic requirement for all the party and people in order to strengthen and develop the party into a revolutionary vanguard unit and close adherence to the leadership of the party center in revolution and construction is a necessary task for developing the party into a vibrant, mighty and formidable

revolutionary party; calls for all party organizations and members to accept all the party lines, policies and decisions unconditionally and thoroughly carry them out without exception; urges all party organizations and functionaries to go among the masses and render service to them to their best interests, strengthen links with the people and rally them around the party central committee; exhorts all party organizations and members to make the party shine forth as a revolutionary vanguard unit by upholding Kim Il-song's programmatic report at the Sixth Party Congress and further strengthening party work.

18 Nov 80 p 1 upper half: "The United States Must Take Its Hands Off Korea In Accordance With the U.N. Resolution": [Text] published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 226, 20 Nov 80, pp D1-4: "NODONG SINMUN Condemns U.S. Policies In Korea"].

20 Nov p 1 upper right: "Let Us Thoroughly Perform Next Year's Farming Preparations": Notes that next year's farming preparations are necessary for achieving the goal of 15 million tons of grain as contained in the new prospective goals presented at the Sixth Party Congress; emphasizes that the more the level of farming is solidly established on a scientific technological basis the more complex farm technology becomes and the work becomes more difficult especially under the present cold front when cold weather lasts longer thereby requiring thorough farm preparations to overcome adverse climatic conditions and reap a bumper crop this year as well; states that the party demands that this year's harvest be brought to conclusion and complete preparations for next year's farming be rapidly performed; calls for the rural management sector to concentrate manpower, transportation facilities and threshing equipment, transport the grain and bring threshing and clean-up operations to rapid conclusion; calls for maintenance and over-hauling of tractors, transplanters, mechanized and oxen drawn farm equipment as well as establishing cold nursery seed beds, humus supply, windbreakers, etc, before the cold weather sets in; urges functionaries and workers in the agricultural sector to carry out farm preparation in the spirit of absolute and unconditional allegiance to party policy and for the party organizations, three revolutions teams and guidance personnel to go among the masses to inform them of the goals, methods and significance of implementing the party policy on farm preparations; cautions against relying on others or passing the buck and urges all the functionaries and workers in the rural economy to mobilize a maximum of reserves, materials, manpower and machinery in their own units; exhorts the chemical and mining sectors to produce and supply more chemical fertilizer and farm chemicals of various kinds and for the machine industrial sector to produce and supply more tractor and truck parts to raise up the level of mechanization and enable all farm machinery to be operated at full capacity so that next year's goal of 15 million tons of grain can be accomplished.

22 Nov 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Make Thoroughgoing Preparations For Next Year's Production": Notes that the party member and workers are vigorously engaged in implementing the tasks presented in the Sixth Party Congress report and thorough preparations for next year's production is one of the important requirements for assuring continual production growth in 1981, the first year of Kim Il-song's 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction; calls for party organizations and three revolutions teams to organize and mobilize the

masses and concentrate on political work under a concrete design to have them exceed next year's national economic plan; urges all to be well-versed in what the party wishes and what each unit and each worker must do to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress; calls upon party organizations to assure that the functionaries and workers organize and carry out preparations for next year's production with a high spirit of masterful responsibility; emphasizes technical preparations, procurement of fuel, raw and processed material reserves, elimination of formalism and opportunism; calls for the party members and workers to carry out thorough maintenance and repair of equipment and machinery and make a concerted effort to settle all problems in their own units through their own efforts, procure fuel and substitutes for use in the production process and take a close look at all the conditions necessary for full production in spite of seasonal variations; urges the extractive and transportation industries to produce and transport fuel, raw materials such as coal, strippage, ore and logs to the national economy to prepare for next year's production.

26 Nov 80 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Exert Efforts in Light Industry to Raise the People's Living Standard": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 237, 8 Dec 80 pp D11-12: "NODONG SINMUN Urges Improvements in Light Industry"].

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CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MARCH 'KULLOJA' TABLE OF CONTENTS ANNOUNCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 6 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] The March issue of KULLOJA, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

Self-Reliance Is the Fundamental Principle That Must Be Maintained in Socialist Economic Construction

Our Party's Great Achievement in Enriching the Treasure House of Chuche Thought Hwang Chang-yop

Our Party's Revolutionary Tradition Is a Chuche Revolutionary Tradition..... Pak Ch'ung-pae

Chuche Thought Is the Foundation Rock of Our Party's Line and Policy..... Kim Ch'ang-yol

The Chucheization of the Entire Party Is a Prerequisite to the Chucheization of the Entire Society..... Yom Ki-sun

The Ideological Battle Our Party Has Set Forth Is a Powerful Weapon in Communist Human Remolding..... Yi Chae-il

Our Party's Line and Its Great Vitality in Strengthening Revolutionary Indoctrination and Class Indoctrination..... Chang In-sok

The Party Guidance on Revolution and Construction Is a Political Guidance and Policy Guidance..... Yi Song-ch'un

The Lofty Experience That Our Party Accumulated in Solving the Land Problems During the Democratic Revolutionary Period. Kim Sung-kol

The Aggressive Fundamental Nature of Monopolistic Capital and Imperialism..... Kim Pom-yong

CSO: 4108

BRIEFS

TREE PLANTING--Pyongyang April 5 (KCNA)--Working people from all parts of the country are planting many trees in Mangyongdae, the holyland of revolution, on the eve of the day of tree-planting. On April 4 a tree-planting ceremony of working class and trade union members was held in Mangyongdae. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was put up there. Present at the ceremony together with representatives of working class and trade union members from various provinces and workers and trade [words indistinct], Chong Chun-ki and So Yun-sok, [words indistinct], An Sung-hak, Choe Wor-ik and other personages concerned. Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, made a report which was followed by speeches. After the ceremony the participants planted various kinds of trees around the native home and the ferry of triumphal return home and in the Mangyong Hill. [Text] [SK051042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 5 Apr 81]

CS0: 4120

'KCNA' EXAMINES TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

SK311030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA)--The technical innovation movement is vigorously going on in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

In particular, scientist shock brigades and technical innovation shock brigades have been organized to constantly renovate technique and greatly help toward the *chuche*-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy.

Scientist shock brigades formed with competent scientists are successfully solving urgent scientific and technical problems arising at the production sites in various domains of the national economy.

In ten months of last year they carried out scientific researches into over 300 subjects and introduced many scientific inventions and technical innovation proposals into production.

Technical innovation shock brigades organized with powerful technical force of able technicians and skilled workers are accelerating the technical transformation at industrial establishments in different parts of the country.

These technical innovation shock brigades have incorporated more than 10,000 technical innovation proposals in production in the past four months.

As a result, many modern machines were contrived and manufactured to powerfully expedite the comprehensive mechanisation and automation of production, and the latest achievements of science and technology extensively introduced into production.

The constant development of technique in our country is a sacred work for freeing the working people from difficult and arduous labour and providing them with a more bountiful material and cultural lives.

Therefore, the entire working people are greatly interested in the technical development and actively participating in the technical innovation movement.

As this movement is vigorously going on through close cooperation between scientists and technicians and producer masses, the technical processes of production are being further modernized and arduous labour is gradually disappearing in our country.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

OUTPUT ON POWER STATIONS INCREASE

SK311541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA)--Power output is on the increase at the Korean power stations.

The Pyongyang and Pukchang thermal power plants maintain a high level of production on the normal basis by keeping the generating installations in full-capacity operation.

The Chongchongang thermal power plant has boosted the daily output by more than 80 per cent above that in the like period of last year through an effective control on the equipment and technical control. The hydro-electric power stations are lifting power output by raising the efficiency of the water turbines.

The Changjingang power station has of late increased the power output after raising its generating capacity 30 per cent.

The efforts for increasing power output is accompanied by an energetic drive for boosting the generating capacity.

The construction of the Chongjin thermal power plant and the expansion of the Pukchang thermal power plant are progressing at fast pace. The construction of the Sodusu Power Station No. 3 has entered the stage of assembling installations.

A host of medium- and small-size hydro-electric power stations are cropping up throughout the country.

Twelve objects will be completed this year in North Pyongan Province alone.

Last year witnessed the commissioning of the Taedonggang Power Station No. 1 and construction of medium- and small-size power stations nearly treble the plan. And a solid foundation was laid for the construction of sluice gate power stations.

Thermal, hydro-electric, tidal water and sluice gate power stations will be constructed on a large scale in the period of the new long-range plan in Korea.

At the end of the 1980s the nation's total power generating capacity will exceed 17 million kw to lift the power output per capita to 5,200 kwh.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

MINES RECONSTRUCTED, EXPANDED IN DPRK

SK011508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Pyongyang April 1 (KCNA)--The Korean miners are faced with the task to supply ores needed for the annual production of 15 million tons of steel and 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals in the 1980s.

For a successful fulfilment of this task, they are largely reconstructing and expanding mines.

The Musan Mine which is being expanded to assume the scale of 10 million tons in production capacity in the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) is carrying on an energetic work to boost the capacity of the earth-scraping and ore excavating systems, which involves the construction of a long-distance belt conveyer transport line. Last year, at the mine, a new promising pit was developed and dressing plant No 2 was built to raise the dressing capacity 60 per cent.

Modern shaft pits were built at the Songhung Mine and the Hochon Youth Mine to markedly lift the ore production capacity and the Nakyon Mine is hastening the construction of various objects.

The expansion of the dressing capacity is being powerfully accelerated at the Unhung, Hyesan Youth, Inpyong and the August mines. The August Mine is hastening the assembling of a new system after the construction of a modern dressing plant and the commissioning of different systems.

New mines are being actively developed in promising areas.

The development of the Sohaeri Mine is progressing at fast speed and the non-ferrous metal ore mines cropping up in the western district are hastening the construction of the dressing plants in the wake of the completion of the main pits and transport pits. New mines are being developed in the northern island areas, too.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA)--Various kinds of fertilizers and highly effective agricultural medicines are produced at chemical factories in different parts of Korea. The Hungnam fertilizer complex is overshooting its semi-monthly and monthly production assignments by modernizing and scientizing the production processes. The February 8 vinalon complex has reorganized the fertilizer and agricultural medicine production processes into more effective ones to raise their production capacity to the maximum. In particular, the agricultural medicine production capacity has grown 2-2.5 times as against last year. Production of silicon fertilizer is being boosted at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex with a capacity created by applying the standard operation method, while operating every machine at full capacity. In two months and a half of this year, it turned out 1.2 times as much silicon fertilizer as in the same period of last year. Now the workers of factories and enterprises in all parts of the country are vigorously waging an increased production drive to send in time more chemical fertilizers and agricultural medicines to the countryside. [Text] [SK031320 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1101 GMT 3 Apr 81]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang April 6 (KCNA)--A delegation of Korean social scientists in Japan headed by Yi Song-u, section chief of the propaganda department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), a delegation of cameramen of Chongnyon headed by Yi Chae-yong, instructor of the propaganda department of Chongnyon, and the 21st short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Yu In-song, chief director of the Ibaraki Credit Association of the Korean Bank, arrived in Wonsan on April 5 by the ship "Samjiyon" for a visit to the socialist homeland. The delegation of Korean social scientists in Japan and the delegation of cameramen of Chongnyon arrived in Pyongyang on the same day. [Text] [SK052248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 5 Apr 81]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)--A delegation of functionaries of the Korean Educational Association in Japan headed by Kim Yong-chin, section chief of the Educational Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), a delegation of functionaries of the League of Korean Youth in Japan of the Central Institute of Chongnyon headed by Yu Song-chong of the institute, and the 85th home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Yi Nam-kol, chief of the enterprise of the Kanagawa prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang on March 22 for a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK230731 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 22 Mar 81]

CHONGNYON GROUP HONORED--Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a party at the Peoples Palace of Culture yesterday evening for a delegation of functionaries of the Korean Educational Association in Japan on visit to the socialist homeland. Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Kim Yong-chin, section chief of the educational department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). The party was attended by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. Kim Chu-yong and Kim Yong-chin made speeches at the party. The attendants drank a toast, wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK230530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 23 Mar 81]

CHONGNYON GROUP HONORED--Pyongyang March 23 (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a party at the Ongnyugwan Restaurant yesterday evening in honour of a delegation of functionaries of the League of Korean Youth in Japan of the Central Institute of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) which has visited the socialist homeland. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Yu Song-chong of the institute. Attending the party were Ho Chong-suk, Kim In-son, and other personages concerned. The party was addressed by Kim In-son and Yu Song-chong. The attendants drank a toast, wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK230531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 23 Mar 81]

CHONGNYON-JSP DELEGATIONS MEET--Tokyo March 23 (KNS-KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), met on March 20 at the Korean Hall in Tokyo the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by its chairman Ichio Asukata which had visited our country. Present on the occasion were vice-chairmen of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee Yi Chin-kyu, Yi Kyu-paek and Pak Chae-no and the director of its international department. Recalling that the great president Kim Il-song had shown warm solicitude for the JSP delegation during its visit to Korea, Chairman Ichio Asukata said that this was a great honour of the delegation. He expressed admiration, saying that he had seen the leaping progress of Korea which has changed beyond recognition, visiting here again after three years. Chairman Han-tok-su wished the Japan Socialist Party great successes in its future work. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK250851 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 25 Mar 81]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KWP-JSP DECLARATION ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE SUPPORTED

SK201615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 20 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today carries an editorial supporting the joint declaration of the Workers Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party on the establishment of a northeast Asian regional nuclear-free, peace zone.

The editorial titled "Peace Declaration Reflecting Demand of Present Situation" says:

The joint declaration of the two parties on the establishment of a northeast Asian regional nuclear-free, peace zone is a peace declaration and anti-war declaration which fully accords with the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the desire of the peoples in the Asian and Pacific region and the world people.

It reflects the excellent friendly relations favorably developing day by day between the Workers Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party and it marks a new milestone in the common struggle of the two parties for peace in Asia and the world.

Considering that the declaration of our party and the Japan Socialist Party on the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone in northeast Asia will make a great contribution to easing tension in this region and guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the world. The Korean people fully support and hail it.

The publication of the joint declaration is another shining fruition of the peaceful foreign policy of our party.

Pointing out that Northeast Asia has become one of the areas where tension is most acute in the world and peace is gravely jeopardized due to the U.S. imperialists policies of aggression and war, the editorial continues:

It goes without saying that if a war breaks out in this region where the U.S. imperialists have deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea, Japan proper and Okinawa and stage nuclear war exercises, it will develop into a nuclear war and will not be confined to a local war but be expanded into a global arms conflict.

The U.S. imperialists are stepping up the aggressive military bloc policy, while running about feverishly in arms reinforcement and war preparations in Northeast Asia.

The Reagan government is crying that it will honor its "treaty commitments" to the South Korean puppets and "protect" them by force of arms and, at the same time, demands the Japanese reactionaries to bear a heavier military "burden" and cooperate and participate in its Asian strategy with greater zeal, clamouring about its "alliance" with them.

The U.S. imperialists adventurous arms buildup, preparations for a new war, and aggressive military bloc policy in Northeast Asia are the root cause of the acute military confrontation and the danger of armed conflict in this region.

The peaceful solution of the Korean question is a basic guarantee for removing the danger of war and preserving and consolidating peace and security in Korea and Asia.

In order to remove the danger of war and consolidate peace in Korea, the Korean armistice agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement. We have already proposed the United States many a time to negotiate on this problem.

The U.S. imperialists should respond to this just proposal of ours and withdraw all their destructive weapons including nuclear weapons and aggression troops from South Korea. And they should give up the reckless war preparations in which they aggravate the situation of our country and increase danger of war by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and should no more interfere in the internal affairs of Korea.

To create a nuclear-free, peace zone in Northeast Asian region, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and Japan and the aggressive military bases be removed.

And, to this end, the military blocs formed for the purpose of aggression must be dissolved in this region without delay.

Only then can peace and security be ensured in this region.

The Korean people are firmly convinced that all democratic political parties and public organisations of all countries and the people of broad strata of the world who value peace will express firm solidarity for our just cause.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NYERERE SPEAKS AT BANQUET HONORING KIM IL-SONG

Banquet Speech

SK292251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2227 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA)--Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, made a speech at a banquet he arranged in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Comrade President,

Your Excellencies, and friends,

I thank you Comrade President for giving to my colleagues and myself this opportunity to express our appreciation of your kindness since we came to Korea. We have been very well looked after, and we have learned a great deal from our short stay in this country.

Comrade President, I have already said that when I was here in 1968 we were impressed by the evidence of your rural development. I am now highly impressed by the advances which have been made since that time. It is true that a visitor like myself can only get a quick glimpse of a few projects. But it is quite evident that the Korean people, under your wise leadership, have succeeded in transforming rural life in this country. No longer is village life an endless succession of hard work, poverty, and insecurity. It is now productive work in the real sense--hard and difficult, but with some time for education and leisure, and with the certainty of sufficiency at the end of the harvest. I congratulate you, Comrade President, and all the people of Korea.

Your great achievements give much encouragement to me and my colleagues. You have irrigated almost all your arable land, electrified the villages, mechanised the farms, and you use appropriate chemical fertilisers on the soil everywhere. This is a tremendous achievement. You have also provided basic health and education services for everyone. By all these things you have shown what can be done, even by Third World countries.

My own country--Tanzania--is vast, and we are a long way behind Korea in the development process. But we have a great deal of land which is as yet undeveloped, and very great potential. And the basic problem for us all is

the same. It is how to produce as much as possible from each hectare of cultivated land, while conserving the soil and preventing environmental damage of any kind.

You have made tremendous progress towards solving that problem in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. Equally noticeable since my last visit to this country, however, is the advances which have been made in extending the industrial base on which so much progress--indeed any real development--depends. Time did not permit us to see as much as we would have like to do of your new industrial development, but from the factories we did visit, from the explanations made to us, and from the evidence everywhere of industrial building techniques used in construction, it is clear that your industrial achievements are no less remarkable than those of your agricultural revolution.

Comrade President, advances like these do not happen by accident. They result from good leadership, good planning, and disciplined hard work by the people themselves. The word "chuche" is really made meaningful when one sees the actions of the Korean people as they advance under its banner. I congratulate you again.

However, the real problem for Third World countries lies in the implementation of policies, not in the formulation of policies. It is therefore your success in implementing your own policies which impresses me so much. I hope that, by our persistent efforts and our determination to overcome the difficulties which face us, we in Tanzania will become equally good at implementing our own policies of ujamaa na kujitegemea.

About our discussions, Comrade President, I do not wish to say very much this evening. They have been conducted in the same manner as our previous discussions--that is, on the basis of our national equality and the friendship which has been built up between our two governments and peoples. I am grateful to you personally for giving so much time to our discussions; this has been very helpful and useful to me. Indeed, both the talks between us, and the more general discussions, have been as useful as I expected they would be; we on our side have learned a great deal, and we hope that we have been able to contribute to our common pool of knowledge and experience.

Our two countries can certainly gain a great deal by a frank exchange of views. We are both small countries, committed to socialist development. Both Korea and Tanzania have a history of colonial occupation; but we have each decided that our past must not be allowed to shape our future. We must determine our future ourselves, by our own actions on the basis of our own socialist philosophy, and in cooperation with other peoples and other nations.

It is in that context of each building our own future according to our own design and our own philosophy, that Korea and Tanzania can work in harmony on matters of common interest--in the nonaligned movement and in other international forums. We can support each other in the worldwide struggle for national freedom and unity. And we can cooperate bilaterally to our mutual benefit.

I therefore have pleasure, Comrade President, in asking everyone present to join me in a toast:

To the health and long life of Comrade President Kim Il-song

To the people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

To the reunification of Korea and the total liberation of Africa.

To ever-increasing friendship between our two countries.

Message to Kim Il-song

SK310455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message of thanks sent by His Excellency Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, upon leaving our country.

The message dated March 30 reads:

As my visit to the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea comes to an end, I take this opportunity to extend my deepest thanks to Your Excellency, to the government and to the brotherly people of Korea for their warm and affectionate welcome and for the most generous hospitality accorded to myself and my colleagues during the last four days.

Despite the short stay in your country, we greatly appreciate the many visits we were able to make to the various rural and industrial sites where we saw for ourselves the immense development which the Korean people have attained. I am equally happy at the many hours we spent together in frank and comradely talks which covered the widest range of issues, both bilateral and international.

Thirteen years after our first visit, we returned to Korea in order to renew and re-confirm the friendship of our two countries and in order to see and learn from the Korean peoples progress on the road of socialist construction. We have been more than satisfied on both counts. The reinforced solidarity and fraternity between Korea and Tanzania reassures and strengthens us while the high achievements of the Korean people, under your wise guidance, in the consolidation of their political, economic and cultural revolution inspire us.

Many thousands of kilometres will soon separate us once more but we leave with you, as always, our solidarity and our heartfelt support for the further success of your socialist progress and in anticipation of the inevitable victory which lies ahead for the reunification of the Korean people.

We also return home, Your Excellency, in the hope that we shall welcome you to Tanzania in the very near future.

Please accept, Your Excellency and dear comrade, in the name of the people and government of Tanzania, and in my own name, our profound gratitude and our good wishes for the progress, prosperity and happiness of the Korean people.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GIFT TO ZIMBABWE' MUGABE

SK202251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a gift to the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

According to a report, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe met DPRK ambassador to his country Yi Won-kuk on March 5.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the film "Visit to Our Country by Robert G. Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe" sent by him as a gift to the prime minister.

Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards and the film carrying friendly sentiments, the prime minister asked the ambassador to convey his most heartfelt greetings to the great leader.

The prime minister said that the film would be carefully preserved as a symbol of the friendship between the two countries and two parties of Zimbabwe and Korea and an eternal record of the historic meeting with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He heartily wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Then Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe arranged the screening of the film.

Present there were the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of education and culture, the minister of social development and womens affairs and other personages concerned and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Zimbabwe.

After appreciating the film, the prime minister referred to his visit to Korea. He said:

The militant friendship and solidarity forged between the two parties, two governments and two peoples of Zimbabwe and Korea is indestructible and everlasting. Our two peoples are comrades and revolutionaries with the

same goal. We are revolutionary comrades who have fought together against imperialism, colonialism and racism and are fighting together today, too, on the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

We fully support the just struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country. We sincerely wish the Korean people great success in the socialist economic construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The prime minister arranged a party in honour of those present at the film screening.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

STRUGGLE AGAINST REGIME IN SOUTH AFRICA DISCUSSED

SK210404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 21st anniversary of a large-scale struggle of the people against the racist rule in South Africa.

In a signed article titled "Just Cause of Peoples of Southern Africa Will Be Crowned With Victory" NODONG SINMUN says:

On this anniversary our people extend militant greetings and firm solidarity to the Namibian and South African peoples who are struggling for freedom and liberation under the racist rule and vehemently denounce the racist policy of the South African racists and their brutal suppression of the people.

Though the peoples of southern Africa have waged a protracted struggle to break the chains of brutal racism in that region, their desire has not yet been realized, the article notes, and says:

Persisting in the harsher racist policy with the active backing of the imperialists, the South African racists are brutally suppressing the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples against racism and wantonly trampling underfoot their dignity and independence.

With no machinations, however, can the racists call a halt to the persistent struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples for freedom and liberation.

The struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against racism is enjoying the active encouragement and support of the world people who value justice and independence.

In face of the relentless struggle of the peoples of southern Africa, the racists are now living their last days on the African continent and being further isolated and rejected within and without.

It is a truth proved by history that the hydraheads going against the trend of the times and the will of the people go to ruin and the people emerge victorious in their just struggle.

The just cause of the Namibian and South African peoples will certainly be crowned with victory.

(end)

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

INDEPENDENCE OF BANGLADESH OBSERVED

SK261542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate editorial articles to the 10th anniversary of the independence of Bangladesh.

An article of *NOIDONG SINMIN* stresses that the independence of Bangladesh on March 26, 1971, was an historical event which opened a broad road of independent development for her people.

Today the Bangladesh people have achieved big successes in the struggle for the independent development of the country and the building of a new life under the leadership of President Ziaur Rahman, it says, and goes on:

pursuing the foreign policy of non-alignment, the Bangladesh Government opposes all manner of domination and subjugation.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the successes registered by the Bangladesh people in the building of a new society.

Korea and Bangladesh have long established and developed friendly and cooperative relations.

In particular, the visit to our country by President Ziaur Rahman in September 1978 marked an important occasion in bringing the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples to a new higher stage.

The Korean people who value the friendship with the Bangladesh people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future through the common cause of independence, sovereignty and non-alignment.

A *MINJU CHOSON* article says: The Korean people wish the Bangladesh people great success in their endeavours for the independent development of the country and the building of a prosperous, new society.

GSO: 4270

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MALTESE NATIONAL DAY OBSERVED

SK311534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang, March 31 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the national day of the Maltese people.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the determined step taken by the Maltese Government on March 31, 1979 in totally removing the foreign military bases in its country was an expression of the unshakable determination of her people to build a sovereign and prosperous new Malta with a tight hold on their destiny.

Pointing to the fact that today the Maltese people are struggling to clear away the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule and build a new society, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the article continues:

To further develop friendship between Korea and Malta, both member nations of the non-aligned movement, is conducive to increasing the might of the non-aligned movement as a whole and accomplishing earlier the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Korean people will in the future, too, constantly expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Maltese people in accordance with the idea of sovereignty, friendship and peace.

Warmly hailing the Maltese people on their national day, the Korean people express the firm belief that the Maltese people will gain new success in their endeavours for defending the sovereignty of the country and building a new society, under the leadership of Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says:

Believing that the friendly relations between Korea and Malta will grow in strength and develop in the future through the common struggle for sovereignty, independence and non-alignment, the Korean people wish the Maltese people greater successes in their struggle for the prosperity and development of the country.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIAL--Beijing March 28 (KCNA)--Chinese paper and news agency reported the gist of the editorial of NODONG SINMUN titled "Powerful Support to Our Peoples Just Struggle for National Reunification" on March 26 which was published upon the opening of the world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in Algiers. Conveying the content of the editorial, PEOPLES DAILY March 27 noted: President Kim Il-song advanced a proposal at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea for realising the reunification of the country by means of establishing a confederal state, leaving the present systems of the North and the South as they are. If this proposal is carried into practice, division and confrontation will be brought to an end in Korea and a new phase be opened in the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world. The Chinese XINHUA News Agency reported the content of the editorial on March 26 under the title "'NODONG SINMUN' of Korea Greet World Conference for Reunification of Korea." [Text] [SK301548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 30 Mar 81]

AMBASSADOR TO BENIN--Pyongyang March 25 (KCNA)--Benin President Mathieu Kerekou on March 19 met Korean ambassador to Benin Son Chang-su, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regard, and asked the ambassador to convey his sincere greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. He expressed satisfaction over the daily strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Benin and Korea. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK242240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 24 Mar 81]

'ARAFAT MEETS SYRIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang March 22 (KCNA)--Yasir 'Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on March 17 met Yi Hong-yop, DPRK ambassador to Syria, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The chairman expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt warm greetings to the great leader. He expressed full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK220844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 22 Mar 81]

JSP MESSAGE--Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks from Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and head of the delegation of the JSP which visited our country recently. The message dated March 20 reads: On behalf of the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party which visited Korea and the Central Executive Committee of the JSP, I extend heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency respected President Kim Il-song and personages of the Workers Party of Korea for the sincere and cordial welcome accorded us during our stay in your country. The Japan Socialist Party is going to wage with might and main a movement for establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone in Northeast Asia on the basis of our joint declaration with the WPK on the establishment of a Northeast Asian regional nuclear-free, peace zone. The JSP also renews its resolution to further strengthen and develop the movement for solidarity with the WPK and the Korean people to help realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea at an early date. I heartily wish Your Excellency respected President Kim Il-song good health and a long life and personages of the WPK good health and successes in future activity. [Text] [SK240450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 24 Mar 81]

MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTION--Pyongyang March 24 (KCNA)--Many new-type machine tools are rolling off the assembly line of the Huichon Machine Tool Plant, a gigantic machine tool production base of the country. Entering this year the plant has produced many highly efficient machine tools greatly conducive to the modernization of the national economy. Now it is giving the final touch to its technical preparations for the production of new automatic lathes, cylinder grinding machines, boring machines and other machine tools of new types. The plant greatly helped toward the development of the nations engineering industry by producing 10,000 machine tools in a year in the early 1970s. The level of its technical equipment has risen beyond comparison with a dynamic mass technical innovation movement and the introduction of numerous technical innovation proposals into production every year. The casting, rolling and drawing bases have been consolidated and nearly all the heavy materials are processed on automatic lines. The plant turns out large numbers of modern machine tools including the lathes "Huichon No. 3," figure-controlled lathes, figure-controlled milling machines, planers and other semi-automatic and automatic machine tools, large machine tools and precision machine tools. Modern machine tool plants including the April 3 plant and the Nangyongdae Machine Tool Plant are found in many parts of the country. Our country will produce 50,000 machine tools in 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan. [Text] [SK241049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 24 Mar 81]

GIFT TO GUINEAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang March 21 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a gift to the Guinean president. According to a report, Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary Peoples Republic, met DPRK ambassador to his country Son Yong-sun on March 6. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a film "Visit to Our Country by Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean

Revolutionary Peoples Republic," sent by him as a gift to the president. After expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards and the precious film, the president asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The Guinean president said that he would make positive efforts for the strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations existing between Guinea and Korea and of the non-aligned movement. He heartily wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. The conversation took place in an amicable and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK202256 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 20 Mar 81]

KWP-JSP DECLARATION--Moscow March 20 (KCNA)--Soviet papers and news agency reported about the joint declaration of the Workers Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party on the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone in the Northeast Asian region. Under the title "Joint Declaration" the March 20 issue of the Soviet paper PRAVDA reported about the content of the joint declaration. The paper wrote: The two parties proposed the withdrawal and destruction of all the nuclear weapons deployed in that region and the prohibition of the development, test, production, possession, carriage, storage, introduction and use of the nuclear and biochemical weapons. The two parties demanded the withdrawal of foreign military bases and foreign troops. The declaration noted that the military bloc formed in that region for aggression should be dissolved. On the same day another Soviet paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA also introduced the content of the joint declaration. TASS on March 18 reported the gist of the joint declaration. [Text] [SK210815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 21 Mar 81]

PRC ON KWP-JSP DECLARATION--Beijing March 19 (KCNA)--Chinese newspaper and news agency reported the joint declaration of the Workers Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party on the establishment of a Northeast Asian regional nuclear-free, peace zone. Reporting the publication of the joint declaration of the Workers Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party on March 16, PEOPLES DAILY on March 18 said: The joint declaration stated that all the nuclear weapons deployed in the Northeast Asian region should be withdrawn and destroyed and the test, production, possession, carriage, storage, shipment and use of nuclear and biochemical weapons in this region be prohibited, the foreign military bases and foreign troops which have been illegally built and deployed against the will of the Northeast Asian people be withdrawn, the military bloc formed in the Northeast Asian region for the purpose of aggression be dissolved and any attempt to form a new military alliance be thwarted, and the scope of the Northeast Asian nuclear-free, peace zone shall cover Korea, Japan and their surrounding waters. The joint declaration was reported by XINHUA on March 17. [Text] [SK210436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 21 Mar 81]

TUNISIAN NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang, 20 Mar (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 20th anniversary of Tunisian independence. On this day the Korean people extend congratulations to the Tunisian people, says a signed article of NODONG SINMUN. Since the independence, it further says, the

Tunisian people have struggled to consolidate the national independence and build the national economy and culture. Externally pursuing the non-aligned policy, the Tunisian Government opposes imperialism, colonialism and Zionism and supports the struggle of the oppressed peoples for freedom and liberation. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes registered by the Tunisian people in the building of a new life. To develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Tunisia not only conforms with the interests of the two peoples but also contributes to the strengthening and development of the Non-Aligned Movement. The Korean people will as in the past, so in the future, too, actively strive to develop these relations with the Tunisian people. A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says: Believing that the relations between Korea and Tunisia will grow stronger and develop in the future in conformity with the desire and interests of the two peoples, our people wish the Tunisian people greater successes in their struggle for the independent development and prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK201607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 20 Mar 81]

MESSAGE FROM IRAN--Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council received a message from Mohammad Ali Rajai, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the National Day of Iran. [Text] [SK190432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 19 Mar 81]

SENEGALESE PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on April 2 sent a message of greetings to Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the national holiday of the Senegalese people. The message reads: I, on behalf of the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and the people of Senegal on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the national holiday of the Senegalese people. The Korean people are happy to note that the Senegalese people have made a big progress in the past period in the struggle for consolidating the national independence and building a new life. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish the Senegalese people greater successes in their future struggle for the prosperity and development of the country under your correct leadership. [Text] [SK031636 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 3 Apr 81]

ALGERIAN MARTYRS HONORED--Algiers, March 28 (KCNA)--Lucio Luzzatto, president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Kim Yong-nam, head of the delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea; Makoto Ichikawa, head of the Japanese delegation; Hamel Hossin, head of the Algerian delegation; Juan Jose Leon, head of the Cuban delegation; Guy Dupre, deputy secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; and others, who are Presidium members of the world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, on March 27 laid a wreath in the El Alia Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery in El Haras District, Algiers. [Text] [SK290932 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0859 GMT 29 Mar 81]

INTERNATIONAL LIAISON CONFERENCE--Algiers March 28 (KCNA)--Lucio Luzzatto, president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, called a press conference on March 28 at the National Palace in Algiers in connection with the successful conclusion of the world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. President Lucio Luzzatto pointed out that the world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea successfully concluded discussions of the agenda items and wound up the work of the historic conference. He answered questions raised by reporters. [Text] [SK301050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 30 Mar 81]

HUNGARIAN PRESS CONFERENCE--Pyongyang March 31--Etre Sandor, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to our country on March 30 arranged a press conference and cocktail party at his embassy on the 36th anniversary of Hungarian liberation. Present on the occasion were home newspaper, news agency and radio reporters and press officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. The ambassador spoke at the press conference. The attendants were entertained to a cocktail party. [Text] [SK310526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 31 Mar 81 SK]

GDR PRESS CONFERENCE--Pyongyang March 31--Hermann Schwiesau, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to our country, on March 30 called a press conference at his embassy on the forthcoming 10th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Present on the occasion were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang. Speaking at the press conference, the ambassador introduced successes made by the GDR people in various fields of the national economy with the approach of the 10th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 31 Mar 81 SK]

GRENADA ENVOY--Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA)--Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the Peoples Revolutionary Government of Grenada, on March 12 met Yi Chun-ok, DPRK ambassador to his country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed the cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister. Inquiring after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the prime minister expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The prime minister expressed full support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. He also expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Grenada and Korea would be further developed. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK301038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 30 Mar 81]

JOURNALISTS IN BULGARIA--Pyongyang March 28 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union returned home on March 27 by train after visiting Bulgaria. [Text] [SK282233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2233 GMT 28 Mar 81]

BANI-SADR GREETES REUNIFICATION CONFERENCE--Algiers March 27 (KCNA)--Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, sent a message of greetings to the world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The message dated March 25 says: I warmly greet the opening of the world conference for Korean reunification in Algeria. Proceeding from their own revolutionary and human mission, our people actively support all measures and efforts achieved on the road for the reunion of families and attainment of peace and against exploitation and subjugation. I hope that the convocation of your conference for Korean reunification will contribute to guaranteeing the sovereignty of the people in Korea. The human and revolutionary objective should be attained peacefully, without foreign interference, and it can be truly achieved only when the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly demanding the complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the abolition of the U.S. military bases there is implemented. [Text] [SK281049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 28 Mar 81]

CHUCHE INSTITUTE LEADER GREETED--Pyongyang April 5 (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on April 4 met and had a friendly talk with Yaya Bagayoko, member of parliament of the Republic of Mali and director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea. [Text] [SK051009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 5 Apr 81]

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